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Pennsylvania A. F. of L. Calls Strike on WPA Jobs; Wang New Tokyo Puppet

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 11, 1939

A. F. of L. Calls Strike on WPA Projects

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—American Federation of Labor leaders today called a strike of 25,000 unionized workers on WPA projects in Pennsylvania effective Friday.

The strike was voted by delegates from craft unions from all parts of the State as a protest against the new 130-hour work month. James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, said workers besides members of unions probably would be enlisted in the strike. Throughout the State, he said, 165,000 are employed on WPA jobs.

Meanwhile, leaders of Congress of Industrial Organizations unions were meeting in Philadelphia.

Japan Backs Wang and New Chinese Party

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese military authorities have announced formation of a Chinese political party led by Wang Ching-wei, former Premier who was expelled from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime last Jan. 1.

Lieut. Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, Director of the Japanese Army Press Bureau in Shanghai, said, "the Japanese Army approves and pledges support to Mr. Wang upon his emergence as leader of the real Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party)." He said the new party was "in reality an orthodox Chinese Nationalist Party in Opposition to the Nationalist Government at Chungking." [Details: Page 7.]

N. Y. Court Outlaws 'Secondary Boycott'

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals held today the picketing of a place of business because it purchased a non-union piece of goods was a "secondary boycott" and illegal.

Members of the electrical workers' union here had picketed a Brooklyn handbag shop on the ground, they claimed, a sign erected over the store was made by labor not represented by their union.

U. S. Envoy Finds Bolivia 'Not Totalitarian'

NEW YORK (AP)—Bolivia has a dictatorship but "it has no marks of a totalitarian character," Robert Caldwell, United States Minister to Bolivia, said today. Mr. Caldwell said: "For reasons of an internal nature, chiefly economic, President Busch took over power in a way that is not unusual in Latin America. Conditions in South American republics are different from those in Europe and I could see none of the signs of the establishment of a regime in any way similar to the European totalitarian states."

'Besiege Opportunity,' Mrs. Catt Tells Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"Where there is opportunity, besiege it," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, woman leader, counseled members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in convention here, speaking by radio from her home in New Rochelle, N. Y. The Federation telegraphed President Roosevelt to name a woman to the Federal Communications Commission. [Details: Page 3.]

Italy Evicts British and French From Tirol

ROME (AP)—Fifteen French and four British citizens were reported today to have received orders to leave Bolzano Province immediately—as the Italian Government proceeded with forced expulsion of foreigners from frontier areas adjoining Germany.

Many foreigners living in Bolzano Province, in the Italian Tirol, left for their homes in Switzerland, the Netherlands or elsewhere under orders to go.

Grenfell Sails for Labrador July 17

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Wilfred Grenfell, "Good Samaritan of Labrador," will return soon to the northern territory where he spent 40 years serving needs of fisherfolk, Indians, and Eskimos.

The Grenfell Association of America announced today the Englishman, who organized a chain of hospitals, schools, and co-operative stores in Labrador, would sail July 17 from Montreal for St. Anthony, headquarters in the territory for the Grenfell Social Service.

British Flying Boat Halts at Buffalo for Fuel

BUFFALO, N. Y., (AP)—The 15-ton flying boat destined for the British Air Ministry, which took off from San Diego, Calif., yesterday on a projected one-stop 5,900-mile flight to Great Britain, came down today in Buffalo Harbor to refuel before continuing. The ship had traversed approximately 2,400 miles, but was short nearly 1,000 miles of its planned single stop in Newfoundland. Adverse winds which increased gasoline consumption caused the plane to land here.

Soviet Envoy Killed in Caucasus Crash

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Ambassador to China, Ivan T. Luganets-Orelsky, and his wife were killed in an automobile accident July 8 in the Caucasus, it was officially announced yesterday.

Tass, official Soviet News Agency, said a commission had established that the accident was caused by faulty steering gear.

Neutrality Vote Postponed to Next Session?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to postpone until the next session of Congress consideration of neutrality legislation. [Details: Page 1.]

X Ray of Bridges In Safety Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—As part of a new metropolitan safety scheme, the 740 bridges of this city are undergoing complicated stability and capacity tests in which X-ray examination plays an important part.

This modern method has been resorted to because the original plans of many of the bridges are no longer available. Röntgen rays reveal the design of the inner structure, disclosing at the same time the present condition of the iron parts.

First investigations have shown that about one third of the city's bridges require overhauling or reconstruction. Further, experts have found that welded parts are likely to wear better than riveted parts and that asbestos-cement is superior to iron as a material for the connecting parts of bridges spanning rivers.

A short time ago, Vienna possessed only 19 bridges, but the recent incorporation of many outlying towns and villages has increased the total to 740. There are still 11 wooden bridges in Greater Vienna, while 132 are made of concrete and 220 of steel.

United Claims Record In Fourth Air Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—United Airlines reveals that a new 1939 record in Northern California air travel was established here over the Fourth of July week end.

On Friday, June 30, the record was set when 221 persons left from San Francisco and Oakland to take advantage of the long holiday.

During June United carried 4,141 revenue passengers out of the San Francisco Bay area as compared with 3,670 in May, and 3,427 a year ago, it was announced by S. A. Stimpson, regional traffic manager. Mr. Stimpson attributes the increase to the Golden Gate International Exposition.

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Squandering Is Charged In Tree Removals

State seeks to show Callahan paid sums far in excess of what private parties expended.

Wide discrepancies in the amounts paid by private business and by public officials for the removal of hurricane felled trees came as a high point of today's hearing on the ouster of William F. Callahan as Commissioner of Public Works for Massachusetts.

Frank E. Colesworth, purchasing agent for the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, told Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and a throng which crowded hearing room 370 that he had let the contract for clearing 43 acres of the firms' recreational grounds near Worcester for an average of $6.97 a tree. At the same time, it has been charged, the Public Works Department was paying from $25 to $100 per tree for similar clearing.

But, on the other hand, Commissioner Callahan called three witnesses who asserted the Public Works Department contracts were reasonable.

Cost at Amherst

F. C. Pray, Chairman of the Amherst Board of Selectmen, said his town had let a contract for removing some 300 trees and that the total cost of removing stumps and filling in had averaged $40 a tree.

John W. Kiernan, Superintendent of Parks in Lowell, said that he had removed some 3,200 trunks with city machinery and labor, and that the cost of removing some large trees, including stumps, had run up to $66 apiece, not including the cost of removing debris, the cost of using city equipment, or figuring insurance for the workers.

Wilfred Wheeler, manager of the Central Massachusetts area for the Bartlett Tree Expert Company, testified that he had been asked by Mr. Callahan for an estimate of the amount he considered a reasonable price for tree removal and had replied $35.50 for removal of stumps and filling in the holes.

Under questioning by Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the three member investigating commission that levelled the charges for which Mr. Callahan now faces removal, Mr. Wheeler said his firm had been employed by the public works department to do $162,000 worth of work.

Members of the investigating commission, all Republicans, were present at the hearing today. They included Charles P. Howard, chairman and former head of the State Department of Public Finance and Administration; Henry L. Shattuck, Boston city councilor; and John L. Hurley, former assistant attorney general for the Commonwealth.

Deputy Testifies

At the outset of today's hearing—the second day of the proceedings—Ralph Houghton, Deputy State Comptroller, was on the stand. Yesterday he had given the figure of $10 a tree as a fair and reasonable amount for removal.

Today, John L. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Callahan, cross examined Mr. Houghton, who had been loaned to the investigating commission as an accountant. Mr. Murphy wanted to know how the $10 figure was arrived at.

Mr. Houghton replied that the figure was based on contracts let by the Public Works Department itself a month before and a month after the hurricane, and upon the

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Where's He Going?

Wide World

Paul V. McNutt

Former Governor of Indiana and retiring High Commissioner to the Philippines whose appointment as head of the new Federal Security Agency is now before the Senate, is one of the enigmas of the 1940 Presidential situation. He has been an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination. Has Roosevelt removed him from the picture, or has he taken him under his wing? Washington wonders.

For Washington and New Deal Reaction and other details see Intimate Message from Washington: Pages 1 and 2.

'Matured Economy' Declared Highway to U. S. Prosperity

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—America's economic problem today is not how "to get back" to the "youthful economy" of increasing population and expanding frontiers, but how to step firmly into a new era of "mature economy," Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies told members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress this morning.

"How superficial," Dr. Meiklejohn declared, "for some businessmen to think that by rescinding a little New Deal legislation we can get back to prosperity. There is something much more fundamental involved."

Nineteenth century prosperity was inseparably connected with the expanding markets resulting from rapidly increasing population; the predominance of youth in those markets; the value of new land as frontiers were pushed back, and with the machine age introduction of mass production, said Dr. Meiklejohn. This era of easy expansion and profit, she added, would normally have ended earlier had it not been for the stimulation of war industries and food production, and the rapid expansion of the automobile industry.

Into Mature Economy

Today America is entering into a mature economy—in which population is approaching a stationary level, there are no further physical frontier of consequence to push farther back, mass production has been fully developed in most important directions, and not only is the average age of citizens advancing, but the value of elder men and women is being increasingly recognized, she said.

Great opportunities exist, Dr. Meiklejohn emphasized, for increasing the usefulness and happiness of citizens of ripe years. With a drop between 1939 and 1940 of 1,500,000 in the United States' school age population predicted, it is very desirable that thought and funds be directed toward an increase—at least proportional—in provision for adult education, she declared. The outstanding qualities of youth—enthusiasm, adaptability, vigorous thinking and freshness of outlook—must be maintained, wherever possible, all through life, she indicated.

Five years ago on Wellesley College campus at a session of this same Summer Institute for Social

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German Action In Danzig Puts Issue to Poles

Warning by Britain on 'fait accompli' recalls other Reich methods of 'peaceful penetration.'

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—Premier Neville Chamberlain's statement yesterday that Britain would resist any unilateral attempt to change the status of Danzig, has raised a new and very vital question. This is, whether Poland, relying on the Chamberlain statement, will decide that the time has come to take steps to deal with what Mr. Chamberlain called "surreptitious methods" tending to present "Poland and other powers with a fait accompli" in Danzig.

It is pointed out that a rather familiar method is being adopted by Germans of turning the Free City into an armed fortress by such gradual steps that Poland will not be provoked into violent retaliation.

First, Danzig National Socialists are being drilled. Then, when it is clear that the Poles have kept their eyes discreetly turned aside, they are armed.

Then work is started on a "children's playground," a phrase which everybody knows means nothing more nor less than gun emplacements. The last stage is to bring in guns—not all at once but in ones and twos, so as to encourage the Poles to go on thinking that the breach of the Free City statute is not big enough to warrant preventive action.

Warsaw Barometer Watched

So far the National Socialist method has been quite successful. The Poles have been restive, but have not moved. The work of fortifying Danzig has gone steadily on, with the eyes of Berlin closely on the Warsaw barometer to watch for danger signs. When, as for instance in the past fortnight, the mercury appears to be moving toward stormy, the process of Reichifying the Free City is temporarily slowed down.

Observers agree that today the balance of forces has been perceptibly changed, despite the fact that the Danzig Government is still based on a statute enacted shortly after Versailles largely by Danzigers themselves. Diplomatic circles therefore ask themselves how much further the Poles can permit the Germans to modify what has been called the "de facto status" of Danzig as distinct from the "legal and de jure status." Mr. Harold Macmillan, a member of Parliament invited Mr. Chamberlain to say whether the British Government would take a serious view of attempts to change the de facto as opposed to the de jure

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Building 'Monopoly' Facing U. S. Drive

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 11

Corwin D. Edwards, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, said today the Antitrust division of the Department of Justice was prepared to help private groups break "unreasonably restrictive" local building regulations.

"Monopolistic practices in the building trades industry have prevented technical progress, typical of other industries," Mr. Edwards asserted in a prepared lecture, one of a series presented by the University of Chicago's School of Business.

"If restraints can be removed, there will be for the first time an opportunity to test new methods and materials without compromise intended to protect vested interests."

Four Ships of Line Seen as Exerting Weight in Pacific

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The imposing picture of a unit of four 45,000-ton super-battleships—hitherto unparalleled in naval history—was invoked here today as a likely future weight in the delicate Far Eastern balance of naval power.

From inspired sources in the Navy Department came the report that the Navy would probably ask Congress at its next session for two of these giant ships of the line, to supplement the two for which funds are already provided and which are in the blueprint stage.

The four would constitute a complete battleship unit which is as yet still on paper and would not become a material factor in the United States' naval power until well into the decade of the 1940's.

A slackening in world tension or a change of administration might cause a change in plans. Nevertheless the emphasis upon the probability of two new ships of this type, capable of sustaining American naval power on the far side of the Pacific, at once enters into the question of the naval strategy of the present. For navies are compelled to weigh the future, as well as the present, power of an opponent.

Effect on Japanese

In evaluating the likelihood of the United States filling out a unit of four of the super-battleships, the Japanese naval strategists would be forced to take into account the fact that President Roosevelt will still be in office when the request to Congress is expected to be made. Also that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Neutral Issue Is Shelved By Senate Group

Foreign policy expected to stand unmodified as Committee rebuffs President by delay.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The foreign policy of the United States will in all likelihood stand unmodified for the duration of the present session of Congress—with President Roosevelt continuing to use broad executive powers to aid the democracies against aggression, and with Congress restraining him through a pointed refusal to change the present neutrality law with its impartial arms embargo.

Tthis was the generally conceded meaning today of a momentous 12 to 11 vote decision of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to postpone neutrality legislation until the next session—which conceivably might be a special session of Congress. Two intended victims of last year's ill-fated purge threw the balance of the close division against the President, and Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada conceded: "This means the end of the neutrality issue for this session."

The way is now open for adjournment of Congress possibly within a fortnight, after disposing of the spending-lending program, the drive to write a prevailing wage clause into the relief bill and other loose ends which could be tied up with relative expedition. Only an effort of the last desparation on the part of the President could hope to turn the tide now, by some maneuver to revive the issue directly on the Senate floor, and this in turn would be faced by equally desperate filibuster measures.

Defeat for President

The vote was a major victory for those various groups in Congress and the country at large who want to stay out of war, who are not clear as to the means of doing it, and who therefore are reluctant to cut the anchor line of partial safety which they consider that the arms embargo affords.

The vote was likewise an impressive defeat for the President in a field of policy where the Chief Executive normally has the broadest latitude and is the dominant power. The effects on the President's struggle to control the forthcoming Democratic National Convention may prove to be of substantial importance.

The rebuff to the White House was engineered by a combination of Senators opposed to repeal of the embargo, plus Senators opposed to the prestige of the President. Behind their scant control of the Committee was ranged a bloc on the Senate floor sufficiently large to defeat the repeal drive in all probability by filibuster, even if they could not muster the strength to vote it down.

Senators voting to postpone all consideration of neutrality were:

Gillette, George, Clark of Missouri, Van Nuys, Reynolds, Shipstead, White, Vandenberg, Capper, Johnson of California, Borah and La Follette—Total 12.

In favor of consideration at this session were:

Pittman, Guffey, Harrison, Wagner, Barkley, Connally, Thomas of Utah, Murray, Pepper, Schwellenbach, and Green.—Total 11.

The two uncertain but decisive votes to table the neutrality issue were those of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

Vote Linked to Purge?

Last year President Roosevelt himself campaigned against Senator George in his renomination fight in Georgia, and Harry L. Hopkins led the fight in the President's behalf against Senator Gillette. Both Senators latterly were reported to have been on the fence regarding neutrality. Senator Gillette had even introduced a bill giving the President substantially as free a hand as he desired.

Senator Pittman meanwhile claimed to have Committee approval for a substitute bill which he will offer and which the Committee has agreed to consider on Friday, giving the President broad latitude to impose an embargo on arms, ammunition and specified materials of war against any power signatory to the Nine Power Treaty governing relations in the Far East, where the lives or treaty rights of American citizens were violated by that power. The Senator had promised a special bill or amendment for special treatment of the case of Japan, which would enable the President to end the present American underwriting of the China war by important materials and sales. But there was reason to question his statement that the Committee approved it in substance. Senator Borah for one expressed himself as opposed and the victors of today may seek to enlarge their success on Friday.

What Makes Soapy Water Take Off Dirt and Grime?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—What happens when water is added to powdered soap? What makes it take the dirt out of clothes, make dishes easier to wash, remove grime from Sonny's hands? These were puzzles discussed by colloid chemists at the Sixteenth Colloid Symposium of the American Chemical Society at Stanford University.

Apparently soap owes part of its washing power to the fact that diluted in water it forms what is known as a colloidal electrolyte, substances which are capable of dissolving many different kinds of things that would be insoluble in water alone. This was pointed out by Dr. Robert D. Vold of Stanford, who described research with sodium oleate, the most abundant single composition in commercial soap.

Improvement in the properties of soap depends in part on identifying the particular forms of solution obtained by mixing water with sodium oleate, Dr. Vold explained. Until recently, only two such forms, known by their commercial names as middle soap and neat soap, had been identified. Dr. Vold has found there are at least six and perhaps eight such types of solution.

The method of research used is similar to that so successfully applied in the steel industry where chemists study the crystalline structure. Sodium oleate and water can form several different liquid crystalline solutions which are intermediate between liquid and crystal.

The most interesting theoretical question raised is "What is the difference in the way in which molecules are arranged in the different forms and what makes them change their arrangement simply when the relative numbers of molecules are changed or the temperature changed?" In the dry state, at room temperature, sodium oleate is a white crystalline powder. In dilute solutions it is present as small bundles of molecules or ions which are called micelles and which have a definite internal structure but are themselves distributed at random in the solvent water.

Mexican Political Strife: Parties Clash at Celaya

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—About 25 were reported fatally wounded or injured July 10 near Celaya, Guanajuato State, when Agrarians opened fire on members of a nationalist political organization known as "Sinarquistas."

The clash occurred at Juan Martin Hacienda as the "Sinarquistas" arrived on a political campaign tour. All the victims were said to be "Sinarquistas" from Celaya.

Intimate Message from Washington

Has Smiling McNutt Gone for a Ride on a Tiger and Will He Return With the Smile on the Face of the Tiger? New Dealers Wonder

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

President Roosevelt's choice of Paul V. McNutt, who is conducting an active campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, as head of the far-flung and highly important new Federal Security Agency has left some of his New Deal friends gasping. They have never liked the able Hoosier Governor, since the days in 1932 when he delayed turning his delegation over to Mr. Roosevelt. They liked still less his labor policies in Indiana, his affiliation with the American Legion, and the many isolationists among them distrusted Mr. McNutt's earnest pleas that the United States remain in the Philippines.

And they do not know what the unpredictable Mr. Roosevelt is up to now. They suspect that he is "being clever" again, and they are not quite sure they always like his cleverness. If, one week ago, anybody in Washington had said that Paul V. McNutt would presently be taken into the bosom of the Administration, the better informed observers would have hooted with disbelief. While the New Dealers are gasping, the others are looking on with puzzled expectancy.

The best explanation of how the President may have figured is this: Mr. Roosevelt, decided to prevent Mr. McNutt from turning into a serious rival by taking him into camp. From this viewpoint, he has immobilized Mr. McNutt. He has made Mr. McNutt promise publicly that he will immediately stop his own presidential nomination candidacy if the President chooses to run for a third term. Mr. McNutt therefore becomes a sort of camouflage candidate, a straw man set up who—theoretically at least—can be pulled down at any time. Moreover, the President is taking a good look at Mr. McNutt, and if he measures up to New Deal standards, it may even be that the President would select him as an heir apparent in 1940, or give him second place on the ticket or groom him for 1944.

Looks Good for McNutt

But from Mr. McNutt's viewpoint it is a lot better than that. He, in turn, has immobilized the New Dealers. He gets presidential permission to go ahead with his own campaign, pending word to the contrary. He becomes the heir apparent until something else develops. Convinced of the obvious political fact that any compromise democratic candidate next year must have the President's approval, he gets it in advance, barring the third term.

Mr. McNutt, moreover, gets the snappiest political springboard in the country—the Federal Security Board. In this vast omnibus, he has youth—the CCC and the Bureau of Education and the National Youth Administration. He also gets youth's elders, in the Social Security Board—about to expand its benefits greatly, and already he has a corner on the American Legion, the generation in between the two new groups for whom he becomes guardian and dispenser-of-favors. He gets every opportunity to travel and make speeches and confer in all parts of the country, parleying with office-holders and old-line politicians and New Deal reformers, all of whom come within the orbit of his new job. It is an alluring set-up.

Of course, this appointment does not end speculation about the third term. The uncertainty continues. The President may still make up his mind to run, and Mr. McNutt is scheduled to step down. If Mr. McNutt has meantime blanketed most of the other potential candidates, then the President's road to nomination would be all the clearer but will it work out that way?

Going Somewhere, but Where?

A few months ago, the former Hoosier Governor was not taken seriously as a presidential possibility. Now, by direct intervention of President Roosevelt, and to the amazement of most of the President's supporters, he has been given a clear track to somewhere. For the present, the Washington verdict is that Mr. McNutt is all the gainer, and that another victory is scored in his remarkable political career.

The handsome white-haired Hoosier has been a "Man of Destiny" all these years. He vowed when a youth to become President of the United States, and he has headed in that direction ever since. His "exile" in Manila has been turned into an asset; his return to Washington has been converted from a rude let-down—which New Dealers expected—into a triumph.

Of course, another let-down may be in store. But the fact remains that Paul V. McNutt is the first man whose presidential aspirations have received any encouragement at the White House. For an avowed candidate to be taken into the inner official family—well, that has only one outward meaning, whatever its real strategic import. James A. Farley, Cordell Hull, Henry A. Wallace and other Administration faithfuls who have had presidential aspirations of one sort or another have felt they could go ahead without some word from Mr. Roosevelt. They have received no encouragement; indeed, some of their emissaries at the White House have met stony discouragement. Now Mr. McNutt, returning from what was admittedly an exile deliberately planned by the New Dealers, becomes the "white-haired boy."

Mr. Farley, who has never had any use for Mr. McNutt, will probably be the most annoyed and puzzled man in Washington. He will be less certain than ever of his standing with the President, and his European trip may not be very relaxing. It is all rather strange; we would all like to figure it out a bit more convincingly.

Erwin D. Canham

Chinese and Japanese Industry Organized in Wartime 'Defense'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Both in China and in Japan, a constant series of indicators records a steady march toward ever-increasing mobilization of resources and industries. Oddly, both nations plead wartime "self-defense."

In Tokyo the Privy Council has just approved the reorganization of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a special eye to wartime needs. There is to be an expansion of the productive capacity of industries, a national mobilization of commodities, and a promotion of outgoing trade coupled with control of commodities and prices.

A "council room" is to be provided by the reorganized ministry, where military and naval officers on active service will deliberate with ministry officials on matters having to do with national mobilization and maintenance of liaison with the fighting services. Among those civilian arms which will use the room are the General Affairs Bureau, the Mining Bureau, the Iron and Steel Bureau, the Chemistry Bureau, the Machinery Bureau, the Fiber Bureau, the Control Bureau, and the Industrial Development Bureau.

In China, wartime trade bureaus have been organized in several provinces of "Free China" including Chekiang, Kiangse, Shensi, and other points. A major function is to control transportation of commodities and to control the guerrilla areas likewise to collaborate with the National Trade Commission and check inflation through readjustment of wartime material supplies and similar functions.

Units in Full Operation

A Chungking announcement by Chien Ching-chao, Deputy Director of the National Resources Commission, reveals that despite the war there has been a considerable degree of accomplishment on a three-year plan entrusted to his commission in 1936 by the Chinese Government. Forty-five units of 12 different heavy industries are in full operation in free China, he declared, these units including four metallurgical, four electrical appliance, four chemical, five gold mining, two iron mining, three tin mining, one mercury mining, eight coal mining, two oil extraction, eight electric power and two water power plants.

"Unqualified success by this summer" would have been achieved by the plan had it not been for the Japanese invasion, Mr. Chien said, with the result that "China would be that much further on the road to industrialization."

Details of the three-year plan have been guarded as a state secret but it has now been revealed that the plan was launched in July, 1936, with the aim of accomplishing by this summer the following major projects with foreign financial and technical assistance:

Institution of control over tungsten and antimony output and export, and erection of a ferro-tungsten plant producing 2,000 tons of ferro-tungsten annually.

Large Production of Steel

Production of 300,000 tons of high-grade steel annually, or half of China's needs, through erection of steel works at Hsiangtan, Hunan, and Ma-an Shan, Anhwei.

Production of 300,000 tons of iron ore at Linhsiang and Chalin, Hunan, each year.

Development of copper mines at Yanghsin and Tayeh, Hupen, and Penghsien, Szechuen, and opening of a copper smelting plant producing 3,600 tons of copper annually — half of China's needs.

Lead and zinc mine development at Suikowshan, Hunan, and Kweihsien, Kwangsi, producing 5,000 tons a year—China's total need.

Coal deposit exploitation at Yuhsien, Honan, and Kowkong and Tienho, Kwantung, to produce 1,500,000 tons of coal for Central and South China.

Building of a coal liquefaction plant, accompanied by petroleum extraction from pools at Yenchang, Shensi, and Pahsien and Tahsien, Szechuen, producing 25,000,000 tons a year—half China's needs.

Construction of a plant making 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually; also sulphuric acid and nitric acid for arsenals.

Machine works construction suitable for making airplane engines, generators and working tools.

Erection of plants to satisfy all domestic needs for electrical wires and tubes, telephone sets, and other electrical appliances.

Foreign Capital Acquired

At the time the program was instituted its cost was set at a then equivalent of around $75,000,000 (the exchange on Chinese dollars has since dropped more than half). There was an initial Government grant of about $3,500,000, this being later raised to $12,200,000 by last March, including $2,800,000 of profits which were a result of Government control over foreign sales of tungsten and antimony. According to Mr. Chien, substantial amounts of foreign capital were acquired in the first year to finance a large part of the plan.

During the first year (before Sino-Japanese hostilities opened) the program was said to have been carried out on schedule save for delay on the steel works erection at Hsiangtan, cessation of preparations for the airplane engine factory, and postponement of establishment of the coal lequification plant, a nitrogen factory, and exploitation of lead and zinc deposits in Kweihsien.

German experts were arranged for in 1936 by the National Industries Commission to aid in construction of a ferro-tungsten factory, coal liquefaction plant, electrical appliance plant, nitrogen factory and steel works; British for steel works and electrical appliances; Swiss for machine works; and Americans for machine works and electrical appliances. More than 20 Chinese technicians were sent on investigation tours either abroad or through China. Chinese technical personnel was put in training with 90 college graduates working in industrial plants, while 12 Chinese technical institutes were subsidized to buy equipment and increase teaching staffs.

The war, however, caused mining and other establishments to suspend, some had to be abandoned, and the commission was forced to undertake new functions of supply and removal.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

Inducted Into Federal Office

With the swearing in of Arthur S. Flemming on July 8 the United States Civil Service Commission is complete. Mr. Flemming is successor to Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., resigned. Members of the Commission, left to right, are Mr. Flemming, Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, and Harry B. Mitchell.

How Public Aids Czechs

This medal is issued to anyone who donates $1 or more to the Czech groups which are working for the freedom of Czech areas. The upper, obverse side carries the words: "Czecho Slovakia shall be free again." The lower, reverse side carries the coat-of-arms of the republic and the date, March 15, 1939.

Wide World

Winners in Essay Contest

Henrietta Herzberger (left) of the University of Colorado and Jean Powell of Grinnell College arrive at New York on their way to the World's Fair where they are to receive second and first prizes in the national essay contest, sponsored by the Fraternity Women's Committee.

Theater Project To Be Terminated By WPA on July 31

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Federal Theater Project will be terminated two months before the Sept. 30 deadline set by Congress.

A requirement in the new relief act that no supervisory or administrative employee of the theater projects could be paid after July 31 caused the decision to liquidate them this month, WPA Commissioner F. C. Harrington said yesterday.

He explained that in cases where work incident to the closing of the theater projects could not be completed by July 31, it would be carried out by theater personnel who would be transferred to other WPA units.

Changes Proposed

Meanwhile, Congress received proposals to change hour provisions of the new law, and one fatality was attributed to violence growing out of WPA strikes. In Minneapolis, Minn., Patrolman Frank Gearty, succumbed after being beaten when taking a non-striking WPA worker away from a throng of WPA strikers.

The strikes, protesting a new provision abolishing the "prevailing wage" schedules of hourly pay, continued in some cities, although there were reports of workers returning to their jobs elsewhere.

The new provision requires 130 hours of work a month, thus lowering the hourly wage of many workers. Skilled workers objected to reduction of their hourly pay below that of similar craftsmen working for private employers on the ground a WPA cut would lower all wage scales.

Opposition Apparent

Strong opposition to modification of the new law became apparent as Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling relief bills indicated the House would vote no changes.

All WPA supervisors will meet in Chicago July 12, but Commissioner Harrington said the meeting had no relation to the strikes.

Detroit WPA Strike

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—Max R. Barton, Detroit District WPA Director, said that 17,000 WPA workers in Wayne (Detroit) County laid down their tools at 10 a. m. today in protest of the new Federal Relief Act. The strike was scheduled to last one day. There are approximately 50,000 WPA workers in the County.

G. O. P. Sets Economy Pace By Slashing Lehman Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11—The New York State Legislature stood adjourned sine die today, firing what Republican Majority leaders declared was the "opening gun," for the 1940 presidential campaign as they terminated the year's lawmaking with passage of their corrected economy budget of $388,500,000, representing a $25,000,000 saving to state taxpayers.

The economy gauntlet was thrown down by majority spokesmen with emphasis that it was not Republican purpose to deprive public employees of jobs or pay or to curtail services, but to launch a curb in this key state on government spending that threatened to wreck the State and the Nation.

The reductions in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's original proposals and refusal of any legislation that would modify the impact of the economies on state aid for education were achieved in both houses by a straight party vote, the Democratic Minority accepting the challenge with the charge that the Republicans had been "bossed" into economy at the price of efficiency solely to build an issue for national political purposes next year.

Governor Lehman, in obvious disapproval of the outcome on the economies which he has opposed throughout, especially as they slashed at education and highway items, delayed his emergency message to permit final action on the appropriation calendar until all resources of debate on modification had been exhausted.

Last Moment Message

He sent it in shortly before the past-midnight adjournment with the brief explanation that not to do so would unnecessarily prolong the session, which was called 16 days ago to correct errors that entangled the Republican reductions in the courts as being devised without respect to the executive budget requirements of the Constitution.

The State's high court invalidated only the method of reduction, and the work of the $100,000 special convening centered upon the determination of the Republican leadership to re-enact the budget bill with the cuts intact, but substituting line items for the faulty lump sums system in conformity with the Court of Appeals ruling.

The single Republican bow to the opposition was consideration of the resortation of items from the $9,789,000 state education aid cut, of which $5,300,000 is taken from New York City schools, to preserve New York City budgetary appropriations for kindergartens and night schools and empower the Board of Education to cut teachers' salaries to help make up the money for those services. It was a last-miuute concession to the pressure groups and was defeated when the Democrats formed a solid bloc against it as ill-advised, a violation of home rule and a mere sop to the need of full state aid, in juncture with 24 Republicans representing upstate forces traditionally indifferent to down-state metropolitan problems.

The Democratic battle early became chiefly one for the record to denounce the Republican viewing-with-alarm of 20 years of increasing budgets under the State's unbroken succession of Democratic Governors.

Minority Raises Voice

"Hipocrisy! Politics!" shouted Senator James Dunnigan, Minority Leader in the Upper Chamber. "Cutting the pay of scrubwomen! Killing the kindergartens! The Republicans claimed to be the champions of the needy in other years, but now that the 1940 campaign is in sight, they have been told what to do."

The final sitting was keyed to speed, however. As the Republican leaders, pressed anew with rising public protests against action that would curtail essential services in vital fields like safety and working conditions in industry, public health and the regulation of electric power rates, decided to make their 6 per cent cut in the cost of the state government an election symbol of economy party versus spending party.

Senator Joe R. Hanley, majority leader of the Senate, carried the procedure straight to the doorstep of the 1940 campaign, saying that the budget cut represented a broad party position which went beyond the borders of the State.

"We appreciate," he said, "that what we have done is the opening gun in a campaign which we Republicans believe is the beginning of the salvation of this State and this Nation from the wild system of spending that can end only in disaster.

"This is a question on which we Republicans and the Democrats are absolutely divided. We on this side of the aisle believe that retrenchment must come; that if we are going to save this democracy we have got to take the hard way.

The Republican Stand

"We have been taking the easy way, until we have got the people to think that there is an inexhaustible supply of finances for everything. Common honesty says that we have got to pay these bills some day, and there is only one thing to do if you keep it up, and that is, pay by increased taxes.

"We do not want to injure the schools. We believe in the schools; we believe in the teachers, but I am submitting to you that a 3 per cent cut in an appropriation of about $120,000,000 is not ruination to any school system. And the same thing applies to every other department of the State.

"We are taking our position on the side of economy. If you gentlemen want to create in this nation the belief that this Government must take care of and support those who want to be on the pay rolls, and that once they get on the pay rolls they have an inherent right to it forever, we will go to the people for this decision."

In contrast to the resounding political welkin, the balloting was routine and there was never any question that the Republican Majority would have its way with a minimum difficulty.

Pendergast Firms Declared Robbed Of Over $500,000

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11 (AP)—Thomas J. Pendergast, Democratic boss imprisoned for cheating Uncle Sam of several hundred thousand dollars in income taxes, himself was robbed of $500,000 in the last 12 years.

The Star says auditors and treasury agents have discovered a former high political figure cashed $88,000 in checks on Pendergast companies. What became of the remainder has not been established. Employees swear that Pendergast did not learn of the looting until just before he entered prison two months ago.

The looting was done, the Star says, through bogus invoices sent to Pendergast company offices by other firms. Concerns looted were Ready-Mixed Concrete Company, Midwest Paving Company, and others.

The Star quotes Walter Colburn, an employee of the companies 13 years, as saying he honored the invoices on order of Edward Schneider, secretary-treasurer. Schneider committed suicide in April while federal agents investigated Pendergast's income.

The Star calls the theft a "strange, inexplicable mystery" because "his own men swear Pendergast did not profit. . . . History of the thefts is so long that it has required weeks of close scrutiny . . ."

Court Upholds Mass Pickets; Rush on Lines Brings Clash

PONTIAC, Mich., July 11 (AP)—Disorder broke out at the gates of the Pontiac Fisher Body Plant for the second straight day in connection with a C. I. O. United Automobile Workers strike.

Conflict started when an attempt was made to carry production workers into the Plant in automobiles. Police said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. pickets hurled stones at the cars and attempted to overturn some of them.

The strike, in which 10 General Motors Corporation plants are affected, was called in demand for an agreement covering skilled workers.

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—In Detroit, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. called out skilled workers at the Cadillac Plant of General Motors, bringing to 11 the number of plants affected by the strike. The union said 6,726 men have been called out, while the Corporation placed the number at 6,750.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP)—"Peaceful" mass picketing and strikes for a closed shop, even if these activities violate State law, cannot be restrained by Federal courts in the opinion of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Francis Biddle, newly appointed, delivered the opinion in upholding a lower court decision. With the approval of Judges Albert B. Maris and William Clark, he held that the Norris-La Guardia Act restricted Federal courts' injunction powers in labor disputes to acts of violence or fraud.

Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in Federal District Court here had refused to grant an injunction to Wilson & Company, meat packers, against three American Federation of Labor units.

Demanding a closed shop and dismissal of five non-union employees, the unions called a strike at a Wilson plant here last December. Mass picketing followed.

The Company, in its injunction suit and appeal, contended that Pennsylvania law forbids mass picketing.

In denying the appeal, Judge Biddle wrote:

"It is not necessary for us to discuss whether or not Pennsylvania law condemns these activities. If the picketing is peaceful, unaccompanied by mass violence, it cannot be enjoined by a Federal court.

"Strikes and picketing are general acts, involving concerted efforts; the narrow limit of the Federal restraining power is confined to forbidding defined acts of individuals."

In the opinion upheld by the Circuit Court, Judge Kirkpatrick had declared there was no evidence of fraud by the unions or evidence that they authorized four or five alleged acts of violence.

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Democracy Safe In U. S., Beneš Says, Because of Press

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, said today he was leaving for Europe's "dark, troubled skies" certain that democracy was secure in one country—the United States.

This, he said, was due largely to America's press, which he described as "the best in the world—the most free, most informed and very objective."

Dr. Beneš, accompanied by Mrs. Beneš and his nephew, Bohus Beneš, sails tomorrow for London after a five-months visit in the United States during which he lectured at the University of Chicago and fulfilled numerous speaking engagements throughout the nation.

"I am tremendously impressed with this country's interest in democracy and in the widespread knowledge, alertness and understanding of the American people on world affairs," Dr. Beneš said in a farewell interview.

"This I attribute largely to the American press. The American foreign correspondents are doing an excellent job in objective, accurate reporting, and especially is this true of those correspondents with the major news services."

Thus, in contrast to Europeans, American people not only were well informed, but also get a perspective on world affairs denied citizens of overseas countries, he said.

As a result, American people realize democracy is on trial even if Europeans do not, he said, adding he was leaving with his original conviction more firmly entrenched, namely, that "America is the bulwark of democracy in the world today."

He said he was deeply impressed and grateful for the sympathetic understanding of his people's problems expressed by Americans. This interest indicated to him America's concern for the survival of democracy, he said.

"The Czechoslovak people will never fight for any dictatorial power, and in case of war will use every possible means to get their freedom again."

As to their present morale under German domination:

"The Czechoslovak Nation as a whole is living now in political slavery and in economic misery. The country is under military occupation. Many of the Czechoslovak leaders have been imprisoned. But the people are sound, resistant, courageous, and will never give up resistance until they are independent again.

"And there will be no peace in Europe if Czechoslovakia and all of Central Europe are not free again."

Medal Brings Czechs' Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Czechoslovak groups in this country which are organizing for reinstatement of their national independence, recently issued a medal symbolizing that movement to be given to donators to the campaign.

The medal shows a farmer of the Chod region, near Domazlice, held to two pillars which bear swastikas and steel helmets. Above the figure appears the ancient Castle of the Bohemian Kings, Hradcany, in Prague. To the left is Trencin Castle in Slovakia. Directly behind the figure is the historical Charles Bridge, built in 1334, and one of the familiar landmarks of the city of Prague.

Below the Hradcany Castle appear the words of Czechoslovakia's first President and liberator, Thomas G. Masaryk; "Truth Conquers."

On the reverse is the great seal of the former Republic, together with the date of the invasion by Germany on March 15, 1939.

The medal is prepared for presentation to anyone who donates a dollar or more in support of the campaign. The first four medals, struck by hand, were presented at the opening of the Czechoslovak Pavilion at the New York World's Fair to Dr. Eduard Beneš, second President of the former Republic, Col. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovak Minister in Washington, Mayor F. H. La Guardia, and the president of the Czechoslovakia National Council, J. J. Zmrhal. Copies of the medal are being distributed from the Czechoslovak Pavilion of the New York World's Fair, and the Czechoslovak Consulate General Office, which is still open in New York City.

McNutt's Name Is Rushed to Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Wasting no time, President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the nomination of Paul V. McNutt of Indiana to be head of the new Federal Security Agency. Though Mr. McNutt is still High Commissioner to the Philippines, and said the other day he had a month's work to finish in that capacity, it is possible for the Senate to consider and confirm him in his new post so long as he does not take the oath of office before resigning the High Commissionership.

No real difficulty is expected in the Senate over confirmation, for Mr. McNutt's abilities are widely recognized, and individual Senators are both allured and baffled at the political potentialities of this sudden step. It is granted that Mr. McNutt can perform many able public services in his new job. He is a capable and experienced administrator, with years of experience as head of a university, a state, and in connection with a quasi-autonomous nation.

The speed with which the McNutt appointment went to the Senate indicates that President Roosevelt wished to avoid hemming and hawing about the decision from his New Deal advisers. Only a few of them were on the inside in this decision. Among those aware of what was going on was Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, at whose temporary summer place on the Patuxent River in nearby Maryland, Mr. McNutt spent Sunday, and was visited by President Roosevelt during his week end cruise.

Mr. Hopkins has been linked with Mr. McNutt through the latter's secretary, Wayne Coy, former WPA Administrator for Indiana, who has been in Washington some weeks preparing contacts for his chief. It may be that the whole chain of circumstances leading to Mr. McNutt's appointment to the most important job vacant in the Administration came from this initial link.

In any case, the former Indiana Governor will now be able to show his full administrative abilities in a significant post involving the very essence of New Deal policies. He is represented as feeling the most telling issues of next year's elections will turn on the social reform program of the present administration, and he expects to be on the firing line proclaiming and administering these policies in the FSA. He will have every opportunity to travel the country expounding and applying social security to the unemployed and the elderly and through the CCC and NYA, to youth as well.

The appointment rounds out the three new omnibus jobs which have resulted from the President's reorganization program. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, is administering all the Federal loan agencies, John M. Carmody, REA Administrator, is to head the Public Works Agency, and now Mr. McNutt takes over security.

It is important to note the pattern in these appointments: Mr. Jones is widely rearded as a conservagtive lender; Mr. Carmody is estimated to be one of the best and most conciliatory administrators in New Deal service. Finally, to head the most significant agency of the three, President Roosevelt brings in a complete outsider. No New Deal theorist, no brain truster, is given this vast new post, but a man who is not docketed as "conservative" or "New Dealer," and who may as a result arouse public confidence in the whole social experiment structure. This long-range objective of the President's appointment should not be lost to sight in the midst of a welter of natural political speculation.

The three new jobs are considered by the President to have Cabinet importance, and at least once a week their heads will be invited to sit with the Cabinet. While the administrators draw $3,000 a year less than Cabinet members, and rank below them in protocol, in most other respects they are more significant. They spend or lend more money, they come into contact with infinitely more people, and they embody the most central features of the New Deal. Ultimately, if these posts continue, they are thouht likely to be added to the Cabinet.

World Films to Compete For High Honors at Cannes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANNES, France—An international film festival, announced to be held here in September, is intended to become an annual event, and a Festival Cinema is to be built on a palatial scale under financial support of the French Government in 1940.

The President of the Festival is Louis Lumière, pioneer of the film industry, who gave London's first cinema program over 40 years ago. The director whose work is adjudged the best at the Festival is to receive a prize named after M. Lumière. The authorities are determined that no competing country shall leave dissatisfied, and for this reason no award is being made for the specifically best film shown at the Festival. Instead, a Grand Prix de Cannes is to be given to the best film sent in by each country represented. Prizes for scenarios and musical accompaniments are also to be offered.

A publicity campaign to secure international participation has been started by the Association Française d'Action Artistique, which was founded as a private concern about 16 years ago, and has been incorporated as a branch of the Ministry of National Education. The Association is found to be keenly interested in the English response, because it often cooperates with the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society, and because its director, Philippe Erlanger, is a student of English letters.

Regarding entries at the Cannes Festival, America, which produces more than 300 films a year, will be allowed to send 12 full-length films, and 10 shorts. Great Britain, which falls into the category of lands making between 200 and 300, can enter four films of each kind.

Europe this year will have two international film festivals, for Venice is holding its customary annual event in August. Last year the award of the Mussolini Cup to Germany for a film record of the Olympic Games aroused a storm of protest, on the ground that the Cup could properly only be given for a fictional picture. France and the United States severed connection with the Venice Festival. English representatives at Venice joined in the protests; but the British attitude this year is expected to be largely determined by whether the Italian Government can be persuaded to offer any share of "the Italian market to British productions. At present, currency restrictions make it almost impossible for British pictures to secure admission into Italian theaters.

Foreign Policy Association's New Head Has Varied Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, U. S. A., Retired, will assume the duties of President of the Foreign Policy Association in September, it was announced here today. General McCoy succeeds Raymond Leslie Buell, who resigned on July 1 but who will continue as a member of the Board.

"The Foreign Policy Association has turned to a man of wide practical experience in international affairs who is recognized as one of America's most distinguished soldier-diplomats," Ralph S. Rounds, Chairman of the Board, said in announcing General McCoy's appointment. "While serving continuously in the army for 40 years, General McCoy held many military offices and headed important diplomatic missions in which he demonstrated outstanding qualities of statesmanship."

Graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1897, General McCoy saw service in Cuba as a junior officer. Later he was transferred to the Philippines where he served as engineer and secretary of Moro Province. He also served as personal aide to President Theodore Roosevelt and later to William Howard Taft when Mr. Taft was Secretary of War.

His diplomatic work took him in 1921 with the Woods-Forbes Mission to study the conditions of the Philippines and in 1923 to Japan to help in restoring normal life after the earthquake. He was Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation for Settlement of the Chaco Dispute between Boliva and Paraguay in 1929 and in 1932 was appointed to the Lytton Commission sent to Manchuria by the League of Nations.

Mrs. Catt Urges Women To Seek Further Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11—Business and Professional Women of the Nation, assembled in convention here, last night heard by radio from a veteran leader of causes they espouse, Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt, speaking in her home at New Rochelle, N. Y., then watching a stage program, they turned in fancy the pages of Godey's Lady's Book for a glimpse of women at the start of the 100 years of progress which they are celebrating.

It was Mrs. Catt who suggested the theme, "One Hundred Years of Women's Progress in the United States," for the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Last night, Mrs Catt assured the Federation that the organized women movement and what it did, was quite the most important thing in the last century.

"No girl, the entire world around, had ever been graduated from a college," she said, speaking of conditions in 1839.

The first women's convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., outlined 18 grievances to be removed; and it was 72 years later, in 1920, that ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment brought substantial fulfillment.

"Now, in 1939, no woman is uneducated for want of schools," Mrs Catt said. "Every woman may control her property and collect her wages. Every woman may have a bank account and carry her own pocketbook. No wage-earning position is legally closed to women.

"What further can be done? Where there is no opportunity, seek it; where there are barriers, break them; where there is opposition, besiege it—keep the banner of women's rights flying until every vestige of the old tradition ordering subjugation has been chased from the earth."

Earlier in the day, the President of the National Federation, Miss Earlene White of Washington, D. C., had detailed, in her annual report, the part which business and professional women had played in protecting the employment rights of married women.

"We are convinced anew, after reading evidence submitted by the State Legislation chairman," Miss White said, "that it is only by constant bombardment of factual information that we shall in the end be able to create a strong, united public opinion which will make it impossible for the annual crop of discriminatory bills against women to find root in American soil."

The earnest insistence of these successful business women on keeping the paths of employment open to others was emphasized also in the announcement of the $1,000 Lena Lake Forrest Fellowship to Miss Mary M. Aikin of Columbus, Ohio. Announcing the award, sixth of its kind, Mrs. Maude Empey of San Jose, Calif., said Miss Aikin would study and prepare a thesis on vocational adjustment of women. Mrs. Empey is chairman of the Federation's Educational Committee.

That committee in a round-table discussion, deplored that education formerly the largest item in government expenditures, had in recent years dropped below two other figures. Cost of preparation for war and rehabilitation from past wars is now first in the budget, with public assistance and relief second.

The International Relations Committee voted to recommend to the Federation support of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program. It also voted to remove the World Court from its active legislative program to its study list.

The Federation voted to ask President Roosevelt to appoint a woman to the Federal Communications Commission. Copies of the resolution, offered by Myrtle Ellen Labarr of Greensboro, N. C., were ordered telegraphed to the President and to the National Association of Broadcasters, now meeting in Atlantic City.

Dual Control of Legislature Serves as Brake in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Marked restraint in the face of pleas for more spending, more services, more laws—pleas to be heard in the lobbies of all Statehouses these days—characterized the session of the Illinois Legislature, which has just adjourned, observers here note.

Dual control of the Legislature (Democratic in the Senate, Republican in the House) for the first time in a number of years is held chiefly responsible for the careful scrutiny given certain controversial measures. Political factions within the parties also helped check the course of important bills. As a result, civic groups in the State are today praising their lawmakers for throwing out certain measures they regarded as harmful, even though they did pass about 500 bills in all, a record number.

Demands for increased funds for relief, highways, education, and many other purposes, expressed in bills introduced early in the session, would, if granted, have thrown the budget out of balance by $105,000,000, according to the Legislative Voters' League. But when the session ended the last day in June, the excess had been pared down to $8,000,000. Vetoes by Gov. Henry Horner may yet bring the State's budget into the balance he has worked hard to maintain. This would mean about $456,000,000 in appropriations, the figure of the last biennium.

Women on Juries

Passage of a bill giving women the right to serve on juries is regarded by civic organizations here as one of the outstanding accomplishments of this session. But they are almost equally grateful for some of its negative acts. In this group they place the rejection of a bill which would have curtailed the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court by placing certain classes of child offenders under the criminal courts.

Another credit they chalk up for this session is for its opposition to several bills pushed strenuously by the liquor lobby. The lawmakers refused to permit sale of beer in dry territory and rejected a bill to make local option more difficult. But they did make concessions to the saloon business when they weakened the dramshop act which fixes responsibility for injuries sustained in saloons upon the sellers of liquor and owners of property in which it is sold.

Defeat of a measure to change the parole system is considered a good deed of the Legislature by the Chicago Crime Commission, which said of the much-debated Ward-Schnackenberg bill that "it would have destroyed the parole law." However, opinion was divided on this issue.

In regard to relief and social security, the session showed liberal leanings. Pensions for the aged were lifted from a $30 per month maximum to $40. Unemployment compensation was extended to cover workers in factories employing only six persons instead of eight as formerly required.

As to labor relations, the Legislature steered a middle course. It voted against the Lantz bill to outlaw certain trade union activities, but it killed also a proposal for a "little Wagner act."

Sectional Struggle

And it gave farmers preference over organized labor when they asked for an amendment to an existing plumbing act so that they might not have to hire plumbers to connect up sinks and watering troughs on their farms, but could do the work themselves or have it done by some neighborhood handy man. It heeded also the protests of manufacturers and farmers who objected strenously to a bill which would have required the hiring of registered painters for all painting jobs, and killed a bill for such licensing.

The struggle between Chicago and down-state resulted as usual in compromises. Chicago is to get the superhighway system its Mayor, Edward J. Kelly, has been urging, but the highway is to be financed out of Chicago and Cook County's proceeds from the state gasoline tax, and not out of State funds. The local government is permitted to issue bonds up to $60,000,000 for the purpose.

City manager government was denied Chicago when a bill to permit the larger cities of the State to vote on the adoption of this form of government was defeated. But in this case, it was the Chicago political machine that opposed the measure, while Chicago civic groups sought it.

Relief financing was handled with an eye on political strategy. The Chicago political group wanted $4,000,000 a month, but this would mean throwing the state budget sadly out of balance. Downstaters held out for keeping the biennial appropriation at the present figure, $72,000,000. The Legislature finally decided to maintain that figure, but to permit the spending of $4,000,000 a month anyway. If this is done, funds intended to last two years will be exhausted in 18 months, or shortly after the 1941 elections. This will give the new administration the difficult task of meeting a $24,000,000 deficiency for the remainder of the biennium. The Legislature is not getting many compliments for this financial maneuvering.

In the medical field, the Legislature approved a bill for the making of blood tests of all expectant mothers coming under their care, making Illinois the tenth state to require such tests.

Wooden Nickels a Reality

HELENA, Mont. (AP) — Wooden nickels, dimes, and quarters are money in Helena now. Merchants give them in change; customers can buy anything with them. It is a feature of Helena's Diamond Jubilee this summer and after the celebration days end the wooden money will be redeemed at full face value by the Jubilee Committee.

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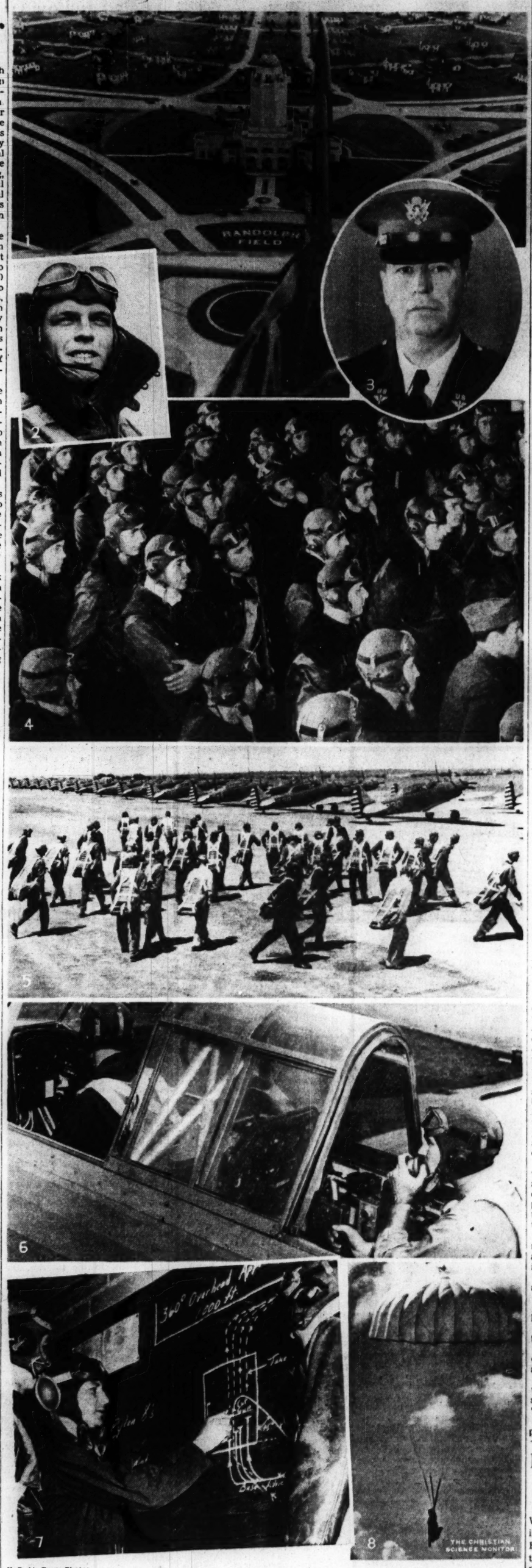

U. S. Air Corps Photos

Routine of a Cadet at Randolph Field, Near San Antonio, Texas

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At Randolph Field, Texas, near San Antonio, called the "West Point of the Air," about 600 cadets annually go through a strict course of training in the Primary Flying School, which prepares them for the Army Air Corps, just as West Point and Annapolis prepare men for the Army and Navy. Here they learn what a precise mathematical art tactical flying is. A typical cadet's day at Randolph might consist of the following activities: (1) "Shoot" a picture over a fellow pilot's shoulders of the Administration Building at Randolph, executive center, meterological office, photo laboratories, post office, and meeting place for this military city of 3,000 population; (2) meet a typical "kaydet" (cadet); (3) meet Col. John B. Brooks, the "C. O." Commanding Officer of Randolph Field, who learned to fly in 1913, flew with Gen. John J. Pershing in Mexico, the first time planes were used with troops; (4) receive final instructions before taking off on a "cross-country"; (5) deploy out to their ship squadron; (6) check with the instructor (rear with telephone) on the maneuver to be practiced for that day; (7) do some blackboard work on a "360-degree overhead approach," because Randolph is not all flying; (8) learn to pack and test parachutes, which, once a year, are "drop-tested" with 200-pound dummies to simulate the weight of a man.

Plant Explorer 'Captures' Rare Specimens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—About 2,600 botanical specimens, including seeds of the alabaster-like wax palm, have been brought back from the jungles of Colombia by Ellsworth P. Killip, Smithsonian botanist.

Mr. Killip's expedition—his third to the South American country—was undertaken as a cooperative enterprise between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Botanical Institute of Colombia, a part of the National University at Bogota. The material collected will eventually be used in compiling a complete catalogue of the flora of Colombia.

Plant exploration is less venturesome than it was in 1922 when Mr. Killip first crossed the Quindio Pass, habitat of the rare wax palm, in a cargueros—a chair suspended from the shoulders of two natives. Today it is reached by an automobile road, but botanical pioneering is still far behind engineering and Mr. Killip will give names to hundreds of plants that have never before appeared in botanical lists anywhere in the world.

Wax Palm Experiments

The seeds of the wax palm, a species found in the northwest mountain areas of South America, will be turned over to the Forest Service by Mr. Killip. Department of Agriculture specialists believe there is a faint chance that the tree might grow successfully in certain high altitudes in California.

Growing to a height of close to 200 feet, the wax palm is surmounted by a crown of silvery leaves 20 or more feet high. Its tall, straight trunk is coated with shining white wax giving an appearance of an alabaster column.

While most palms live only in warm climates, this regal species endures temperatures close to zero in the peculiar climatic conditions near the equator. Growing between the jungles of the plateau and the alpine meadows, the wax palms have been described by the botanist, Humboldt as "a forest above a forest."

Flowers for Florida

Mr. Killip also brought back seeds of the rare passion flower, to go to the Miami, Fla., garden honoring Dr. David Fairchild, noted plant explorer.

Most spectacular flowers in the Colombian jungle, the Smithsonian explorer says, are the brilliant yellow Marila flowers sent out in spikes from the top of trees in the black, sultry forests.

By a gentlemen's agreement, the Smithsonian confines its botanical research in South America to Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia. The Field museum of Chicago is covering Peru; the New York Botanical Garden has the Guianas and the Amazon area of Brazil, while Harvard University concentrates on Chile, the Argentine and the southern portion of the continent.

Most of Mr. Killip's explorations on this trip were made on Gorgona Island, an uninhabited offshore area, in the Choco country, and around Villavicencio.

Before the catalogue of Colombia flora is written, Mr. Killip will compare his discoveries with those made by European botanists and hopes to locate some 3,000 paintings and drawings of Colombian flora done between 1785 and 1808 by the great naturalist, Jose Mutis, that were in Madrid before the recent war in Spain.

Grass Grows Long In Africa—48 Feet

By the Associated Press

New York.

Discovery of the leviathan of all grasses, a single strand that grew 48 feet along the earth's surface, is announced in Nature, Britain's official natural science journal.

This strand sent down roots every few inches, and from them grew blades up to three feet tall. Nature says this grass offers a new aid to stopping soil erosion.

The grass was found in East Africa, and is a cousin of Bermuda grass, which grows luxuriantly in the southern United States.

Making 8,000 Arid Acres Support 400 Farm Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNCAN, Ariz.—How to make 8,000 acres of farm land support 400 families in comfort, is a problem that farmers of Duncan Valley are attacking confidently. They pin their faith on a well planned community program of co-operative buying and selling, and intensive agriculture.

A co-op has been formed, called Interstate Farmers since 3,000 of the Valley's acres lie just over the New Mexico line. A financing campaign, with $15,000 as the goal, is practically over. No one may buy less than one $50 share, nor more than ten.

Frank McGrath, pioneer merchant and farmer of Franklin, Ariz., has been engaged as manager. He has made a deal to purchase a feed mill at Duncan, which will be enlarged to include a cold storage plant as well as facilities to grade and pack eggs, meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

Agriculture has been a more or less haphazard business in Duncan Valley. Most of the farmers have drifted along, trying to make a living by producing hay, grain, and potatoes on small farms averaging only 20 acres to the family. There is little more land and no more irrigation water. In the last few years many have been forced to go on WPA at $44 a month.

At a series of meetings it was agreed that the way out is to specialize in comparatively high-priced products, buy and sell cooperatively.

Mr. McGrath declares that if a man will keep 1,000 hens and two or three cows, even on a place as small as ten acres, he can clear twice as much as WPA pay.

Housing Experts Set New Goals As City-Wide Planning Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHIGAGO—Instead of patting themselves on the back, because local housing authorities are springing up all over the country and slum clearance under the United States Housing Authority is going forward steadily, housing experts are now undertaking to set themselves higher goals. Chief of them is the city-wide planning for various types of housing, private as well as public.

These new objectives are outlined in the Housing Yearbook, 1939, just published here by the National Association for Housing Officials.

This association, representing officials in many of the 235 local housing authorities, and other agencies, is looking beyond isolated slum eradication projects to comprehensive planning designed to benefit the middle classes as well as the very poor. It is thinking of co-ordinating planning for private construction with public housing to the advantage of both. Such development, comments Coleman Woodbury, editor of the Yearbook, seems certain to come in both urban and rural communities. Local housing authorities, which, by the way, quadrupled in number last year, seem to him the logical agencies for doing this long-range charting.

"Individual, large-scale projects will do the most good only if they are parts of an intelligently conceived, long-term program for improving the housing conditions of their localities," another chapter in the Yearbook points out.

"Public housing construction may well be the keynote in such a program. It cannot be all of it."

Other parts, as outlined here, are:

1. Modernized building codes.
2. Housing laws demanding higher standards of maintenance.
3. Clear, well-enforced demolition ordinances.
4. Construction by private, cooperative, and limited dividend agencies.
5. Continuous surveys to keep the public informed about the status and development of its "housing plant."
6. A long-term urban or metropolitan plan that will relate housing to places of employment, shopping, education, and recreation.

No American city has yet worked out a program to meet all these requirements, the Yearbook states, but adds: "It can be done." One of the chief needs, however, is for cities to give their local housing authorities funds sufficient to hire a competent staff to do the job.

"Probably this is the central problem of local authority procedure at the present time," the writer of this chapter comments.

Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, contributes a set of resolutions for "housers" to this volume in an effort to shift emphasis from past achievements to future goals.

Among them are the following:

"Let's develop long-term programs, related to the market and to all aspects of the city plan, so that our children can inherit a city that is both pleasant to live in and efficient to run, instead of a patchwork of hopeful but unrelated 'improvements.'"

"Let's get the costs lower, without resort to dubious 'magic,' and without compromise on essential standards, but through the tougher process which has already produced real results—namely, constant study and restudy of each of the thousand and one items which go into a housing project.

"Let's build fresh, attractive housing projects, which demonstrate that the simplest and most inexpensive kind of construction, when combined with rational neighborhood planning, can result, not in something dreary though sanitary, but instead in real homes.

"Let's develop better public understanding, and encourage more effective public participation, never forgetting that low-rent housing and slum-clearance must necessarily be a democratic enterprise in any community."

Elks Name Warner Ruler of Order

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Henry C. Warner, Dixon, Ill., attorney and industrialist, was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks today at the national convention. Mr. Warner succeeds Dr. Edward J. McCormick of Toledo, Ohio.

Other officers elected: John P. Hartigan, Providence, R. I., Grand Esteemed Leading Knight; George W. Loudermilk, Dallas, Texas, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight; Stanley J. Shook, Topeka, Kan., Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight. J. Edgar Masters of Chicago was re-elected Grand Secretary, and Robert South Barrett, Alexandria, Va., was re-elected Grand Treasurer.

High spots on the day's program included drill team contests, beauty contest, parade, and a baseball game between St. Louis' two major league clubs—Cardinals and Browns. Finals in skeet and golf tournaments also were held.

Dr. McCormick started the ball rolling for the Elks' "renewed fight" on communism with an address formally opening the convention.

Tax Strike Ends In Ohio Township

NEWCOMERSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Tax collections mounted today as property owners here called off their six-months "tax strike."

Deputy Collector George Beers said he took in $3,500 in three hours July 11 and was prepared for an even greater rush. In addition, many residents will pay the levies directly to the County Treasurer in New Philadelphia.

The "strike" ended with a temporary mandatory injunction which permits collection of 1939 real estate taxes separately from the $881,000 assessments of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Residents had refused to pay combined property tax-flood control asessments on the ground the later were "unreasonable."

Under an Attorney General's ruling County Treasurer Walter Geib previously had been restrained from accepting tax payments not including district assessments.

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Fund Wrangle in Congress 'Bankrupts' Nation's Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11 — The capital of the richest Nation in the world has been bankrupt for 10 days.

Its children are roaming the streets because there are no funds to open the playgrounds.

Its dependent children, its blind and aged have been without local support since July 1.

Its needy children have been getting a handful of raisins and an orange for lunch instead of sandwiches and milk.

Its police are making arrests without legal authority or assurance of any pay.

Its citizens, due refunds on erroneous tax collections, are denied payments.

Congress Fails to Act

Children have gone hungry and pensioners had to curtail their meager living standards because Congress, which has been in session more than six months, was unable to agree upon the proper appropriation and tax-raising methods for the voteless District of Columbia by the end of its fiscal year, June 30.

The House wanted the Federal Government to contribute $5,000,000 as its share of the District of Columbia Government expenses during the 1940 fiscal year; the Senate wanted to pay $8,000,000. A compromise of $6,500,000 has now finally been agreed upon by conferees from both Houses, and will probably be approved.

In past years—from 1878 to 1922—the Federal Government and the District shared local government expenses in the Capital on a 50-50 basis, in lieu of taxes on the large amount of Federal property in the District. Then the Federal Government regan paying only 40 per cent and since 1925 its contribution has been a flat $5,000,000 or about only 10 per cent of the annual costo f the District government.

Relief Funds Advanced

To avert a crisis among the District's needy, the Social Security Board has advanced $183,000 for immediate distribution among dependent children, the blind and the aged—without waiting for the District to match the funds.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has furnished food for relief families and the school lunch project has been operating under a special milk-purchase order from District Commissioner George Allen, issued without local sponsorship funds.

President Roosevelt has expressed concern that the District should be operating without legal status. He has pointed out that the exercise of many local functions without legal authority might be challenged in court.

A slowing-down factor in the consideration of the bill has been the new District of Columbia income tax from which Congressmen wanted to make sure they should be exempt, even though some of them spend more time here than they do in their home states. Slated for exemption under the proposed compromise are all elective officials of the Federal Government and others whose appointment terms are fixed.

The embarrassment being caused the District by Congress is adding fuel to the campaign for giving more autonomy to the District Government, now closely tied to the apron-strongs of the national law-making body that already has so many children it "doesn't know what to do."

U. S. to Conserve Alaska's Forests

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The Nation's forest chief, returning from a five-week aerial survey of Alaskan forests, said here July 11 the Territory's timber resources would be conserved perpetually—and might rise to world economic importance.

F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service, said he told Alaskans "very plainly" that there was little chance of cutting timber in the huge Tongas forest for many years.

When heavy cutting does begin, he predicted, it will continue perpetually "because we can grow new forests in time to keep up the supply."

Of Alaska's role in the general timber picture of the future, Mr. Silcox observed:

"For one thing, there still is a margin of pulp timber in the Pacific northwest.

"Outside of Russia, the Pacific northwest—including British Columbia and Alaska—and an area in the south of the United States, there are no pulp resources in the world.

"Therefore, with the complicated present situation, Alaska's timber may turn out to be an important factor in the economics of the world."

150 New Graduates Get du Pont Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—About 150 new graduates of American technical schools are scheduled to go to work this summer with the du Pont Company. Collectively they represent more than 45 universities and colleges, including many of the country's leading institutions of higher learning. They come from most every state and are about evenly divided between large cities and small.

If the next 13 years follow the precedent set by the last 13, the personnel division states, about three out of every four of the group will still be in the du Pont employ in 1952, at which time many of them will be at work on projects and products now unknown.

Chart Path of European Feminism

Share in Work of Copenhagen Conference

(1) Ingeborg Hansen, attorney, Denmark. (2) Mme. Dimitrana Ivanova, editor, Bulgaria. (3) Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pacha, editor, Egypt. (4) Mme. Germaine Malaterre Sellier, worker for international reconciliation, France. (5) Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Alliance President, England. (6) Mrs. Bessie M. Rischbleth, lecturer and editor, Western Australia. (7) Mme. Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska, expert in banking affairs, Poland. (8) Mrs. Anni Voipio, editor, Finland. (9) Mlle. Milena Atanatskovitch, Yugoslav expert on social questions.

Voters to Decide On Liquor Stores In N. C. County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The County of Buncombe, in which are located Asheville, the well-known tourist city; Ridgecrest, the summer assembly grounds of the Southern Baptists; Montreat, the summer assembly grounds of the Southern Presbyterians, and Blue Ridge, headquarters for summer activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, will vote July 25 on the establishment of county liquor stores.

Up to the present time, no county west of Durham, which is more than 200 miles coastward from Buncombe, has voted for liquor stores under the State law which permits counties to go into the liquor-selling business. Western counties where elections have been held have consistently voted dry.

The outcome of the vote in Buncombe County will be of more than usual interest. Asheville, with its estimated population of well beyond 60,000, probably will hold the balance of power. There will be thousands of tourists here, however, who cannot vote, as they are not citizens.

One of the strongest opponents of so-called liquor "control" is Judge E. Yates Webb, of the United States Court, who, when he was a member of Congress from North Carolina, worked to lay the foundation for national prohibition by sponsoring and helping to secure the passage of what was known as the "Webb-Kenyon Law," which undertook to place the transportation under Federal control.

During the present campaign Judge Webb is openly fighting the return of legalized liquor.

Movies Restrict Visitors

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — Costly interference with production has prompted movie studios to clamp new restrictions on visitors. Permits to go on sound stages are limited strictly to those having actual business there.

Right of Women to Work Upheld at World Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, July 11—Governments the world over are being urged by the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which is in conference here, to withdraw all those "hampering restrictions" which would curtail the freedom of women in the wage-earning world.

A resolution put forward by the National Council for Equal Citizenship—a British society affiliated with the Alliance—deplored the current tendency in many countries to restrict the right of women to engage in paid employment, and declared its conviction that such a tendency "violates women's fundamental rights as individuals and citizens, deprives the community of valuable services, is no remedy for male unemployment, but lowers the standard of living of both sexes."

Equality in All Fields

"A woman, as well as a man, is an end in herself," declared another affiliated society—the Women's Freedom League of Great Britain. And its members put forward a demand for equality of liberty, status and opportunity between men and women in the right to engage in paid work, since, they said, it is unreasonable that woman should be denied this right or restricted in its exercise by "sex, marriage, parentage or childbirth."

Questions of equality appear likely to engage a large proportion of the attention of the conference which, during the next few days, will be in session here. The International Alliance, with its 44 affiliated societies distributed over more than thirty countries, has always stood for equality. First, for equality in political matters. When the organization was founded in 1902, only five countries boasted suffrage societies and suffrage itself still seemed a far-off dream. Second, for such equality in "liberty, status and opportunity" as will open the way to practical citizenship.

At this particular moment, when so much of what women have won during the past thirty-odd years seems in danger of being taken from them by the inroads of totalitarian doctrines, the women here feel it necessary to state in no uncertain manner the views they hold. Under the leadership of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the international President, they declare that, with the peace of the world threatened, no opportunity should be spared to make use of every available deterrent to the making of war.

Women and War

Among deterrents, they believe that the influence of women upon public affairs is of such immediate value that it should be used in fullest measure, and that opinion should be directed to demand that women everywhere be allowed to make their contribution to community safety and well-being, unhampered by restrictions and prejudices.

The Women's Freedom League, of Great Britain, put forward a further resolution. Convinced, they said, that women will never make their full influence felt in national and international affairs until they have an adequate share in the framing of policy—which means that women must share an equal opportunity with men to serve in all government positions at home and abroad—they asked for the admission of women to the diplomatic, consular, colonial and dominions service, adding that women should normally be expected to serve on all national and international committees and commissions.

They called upon all governments "to give women an equal access with men to all key positions where policy is framed, and an equal chance with men to hold these positions."

New Whaling Trade Seeks Delay In Federal Excise Tax Until 1944

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—An appeal to save the newly revived American whaling industry from "threatened extinction" at the hands of an excise tax included in the Revenue Act of 1938 has been launched here by the American Whaling Information Service, speaking for the Western Operating Corporation, owner of the American whaling ship Ulysses.

All Americans interested in protecting American whaling, not only as a source of revenue but as a means of protecting American rights in the Antarctic, are asked to urge their congressional representatives to vote for joint House Resolution 347, setting over from 1939 to 1944 the date on which the ecise tax on American whaling companies operating with foreign "killer ships" becomes operative.

The service, declaring that American companies need foreign help, notably Norwegian, until the newly revived industry is back on its feet, charges that the excise tax was forced into the Revenue Act through refuse, grease and garbage lobbies, which see whale oil as threatening their by-products.

In reviving the case for whaling, the service says that the revived American whaling industry has brought numerous advantages, one of them being that the American people have been represented in the Antarctic, a region that has become increasingly important internationally; secondly, that American industry has a relation to the development of the American merchant marine, and, thirdly, that it will make available supplies of practically non-deteriorating fats and oils in case of any deficiency in these products.

Divergent Views Voiced on Power Of Highest Court

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—Divergent views of the economic authority of the United States Supreme Court voiced at the annual convention of the American Bar Association here by Frank J. Hogan, its president, and by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, led to brisk informal discussion today among delegates.

Mr. Jackson contended "there is nothing in the Constitution which provides that there shall be no power to regulate prices or wages. When we let ourselves by guided by a tolerant and far-seeing view of the art of government, we are not departing from the Constitution; we are returning to it. We are having something of a constitutional renaissance."

Mr. Hogan held "the outstanding point is that recent judicial construction has brought within the ambit of Federal control most if not all activities of the nation," and asked, "Can a government which may arbitrarily control the individual's economic freedom be relied on permanently to keep safe his civil and political liberties?" He declared that "America's hopes" rest "now . . . in the halls of our national legislature."

Anti-Trust Warning Issued

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, asserted "the parallel between the German development of 15 years, and our own slower pace since 1890, is startling enough to bring home the point that we must enforce an anti-trust policy, or free economy will slip from under us."

"Open agreements in restraint of trade are everywhere apparent," he said. "We are getting into a situation where everyone must belong to an organization of some kind and take orders from someone in order to stay in business."

Mr. Arnold described "unreasonable restraints of trade" as "the most conspicuous reasons for high construction costs," and said "a break in building prices" in some cities was expected to result from prosecutions."

"On the success or failure of the principles which . . . anti-trust laws . . . represent depend the form of our government in the future," he declared.

Aerial Warfare Discussed

A proposal to protect noncombatants and civilian populations from the horrors of aerial warfare was brought to the association by its section on International and Comparative Law, which asked the parent group to approve a "world-wide agreement to cease for all time" the aerial bombardment of other than strictly "military objectives."

The 3,000 delegates at the 62nd annual meeting of the barristers held sectional meetings today prior to tomorrow's sessions of the general convention assembly and its House of Delegates.

Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, as well as a majority of American opinion, has lately given the Navy approximately what its relatively cool-headed chiefs have asked, in view of the present international crisis.

A number of factors underly the importance of stressing the possibility of new super battleships at this time:

1. A battleship unit for technical reasons normally consists of four ships. Moreover, there would be a saving in building two more in the years immediately ahead, as compared with the $93,000,000 and $100,000,000 figures estimated for the present pair. The same plans and shipyard facilities could be utilized.

2. The United States' naval expansion program will not become genuinely effective in terms of important new tonnage in the line until at least three years from the present. The British ability to spare ships for a special Far Eastern fleet will not mature much before then. In the interim, the Navy and State Departments are bending every effort to curb Japan today by the threat of what the British and American Navies will be tomorrow, as well as by their present strength. Hence the importance even of projecting new super-battleships in the public print at this time.

3. For many technical reasons, a Navy prefers to have more than two of a given type of ship.

4. The tonnage now authorized in the battleship category for the fiscal year 1941, under which the new superships would come, is already adequate to build three such ships with something to spare.

Discussed Previously

Thus, there is nothing essentially new in forecasting the likelihood of two more of these ships except for the influence which such an inspired report would have as a deterrent to Japan. There was some discussion of building more of them when the first two were authorized.

The vehement protests of various opposition groups, which said that the United States would be guilty of starting a new naval race in a category of unprecedented lethal capacity and cost, have been unavailing to check the "big Navy" advocates thus far.

Honor Edison and Swanson

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy's new 45,000-ton battleships will bear the names Iowa and New Jersey.

Names announced July 10 for 23 other naval vessels in the 1939 building program included the Edison and the Swanson, both destroyers.

The former honors the late Thomas Alva Edison, inventor and father of Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy. The latter honors the late Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson.

Homecroft Plan for Refugees Pays Wages in Hour Tickets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government's recent decision to admit 1,500 refugees for training or employment, or both, in agriculture in Britain adds significance to a scheme "for placing unwanted people on unwanted land" proposed by Prof. J. W. Scott of University College, Cardiff, Wales.

Methods of settling jobless in mainly self-supporting communities with their own currency so that they compete as little as possible with ordinary employment and trade has already been tried with varying degrees of success in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

In Dublin, for instance, the Mount St. Club has made an important contribution to easing the unemployment problem. It pays for work done in the Club workshops and on its farm at the rate of one tally an hour. A tally is a piece of paper like a bus ticket and it can be spent on goods produced by the Club members.

The Homecroft system as outlined by Professor Scott has been tried in Wales for the unemployed. In his view the scheme is especially suitable for dealing with the refugee problem. He discards the method of salvaging refugees by slow infiltration and advocates great communities overseas fed from smaller model communities in England. They would at first be outside the intense competitive struggle wihch he says begets fear, intolerance, persecution, and finally dispossession.

Divided in Two Classes

The Homecroft system aims to collect refugees in two categories—one, representatives of fundamental crafts, farmers, masons, woodworkers, bakers, millers, a smith, a butcher and so on—more or less what might have been found in an eighteenth century country parish: two, more highly paid executives, salesmen, and craftsmen.

Some in this latter category would probably be able to find employment outside the settlement. They would be required to send to the settlement all but a bare living income of their earnings. This money supplemented from refugee funds and other sources would buy equipment for the settlement and keep it in necessaries until it was in proper working order. Orphans and those incapable of work would be apportioned among other families.

Tickets representing money only exchangeable for goods in the community stores would be disbursed on the basis of a moderate daily wage to all workers. In this way it is calculated the settlements would be able to live on land which had ordinarily been found unremunerative.

In answer to the question, why not send the refugees straight to some far-away place like New Guinea, Professor Scott answers: "There would be nothing specially against that if political pressure demands it. But also, there is nothing specially in its favor. The people would have to adopt another way of getting their income in New Guinea. They could not sell labor. They would need to sell some of their produce. And this produce would then compete to some extent in the market. It makes little difference, in that way, where you put them. For training purposes it is certainly best to have the model colony in a thickly populated country which is forsaking its own land."

Cannot Run Into Debt

The store would be kept stocked with goods produced in the settlement and with outside purchases with the money coming in from outside. If overtime were being worked and the store could not stock goods to meet all the extra units it was paying out it would have to restrict payments because it must never pay out more units than it could honor.

A close study of the working of the similar Dublin experiment leads observers to think that adoption of the Homecroft scheme would prove an effective approach to the new form of unemployment presented by the destitute refugees of Europe.

The new career provided for them in agricultural communities would be a simple and frugal one, but judging from conversations with the more fortunate ones who have already found a haven in Britain it would be welcomed by their friends and relations still suffering privations and persecution in their so-called native lands.

Posts as gardeners, butlers, and other more humble situations are being eagerly sought in Britain by men who have held responsible jobs, such as doctors, lawyers, editors, and company managers. But obtaining individual places for them is a difficult and lengthy proceeding.

German Action in Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

status but Mr. Chamberlain refused to commit himself. Indeed it is generally felt that it is for the Polish rather than the British Government to deal with such a matter. But at the same time it is becoming increasingly evident to observers here that unless de facto changes are stopped, the de jure status quo will soon be completely undermined if indeed it has not been overturned already.

Polish Workers Dismissed

According to an authoritative Polish spokesman, Poland insists that Danzig must remain outside the Reich and within Polish Customs Union, and that Polish rights and privileges must be free from control by any foreign power.

It is generally agreed that the third condition certainly does not exist today. Last week, for instance, 300 Polish workers in the shipbuilding yards—about 10 per cent of total workers employed there—were dismissed for the obvious reason that they were Polish instead of German.

Nor does it require great acumen to guess the Krupp origin of the guns which are being installed in the new "children's playground." These are but two examples of indisputable acts for which outside agencies are primarily responsible.

Nevertheless, the Poles still express determination of not doing anything "provocative." They feel, however, that on any reasonable interpretation of Mr. Chamberlain's speech they are now entitled to expect British, and presumably French, support should they at any moment decide that "provocation" by the Germans has reached a point where drastic countermeasures have become necessary.

Of All Things . . . !

Kindergarten Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The kindergarten class at Washington school in San Jose, conducted a department store this year. The idea started when the class under the direction of Miss Florence Vogelbach, its teacher, raised silkworms and then reeled the silk off the cocoons.

Next the class made a visit to a downtown department store where it was shown how articles were sold over the counter. The store donated empty boxes, cotton spools and sample pieces of cloth to help the youngsters start their own store. The children also received bits of cloth from their mothers which they sewed into various articles. In addition to making things for the store, the youngsters played the roles of customers and sales persons.

A Family Affair

UNION, S. C. (AP)—It's Arthur, Arthur and Arthur when accounts are paid by the town of Union.

Mayor Edward J. Arthur approves the payments.

An Uncle, W. B. Arthur, Clerk and Treasurer, signs the checks.

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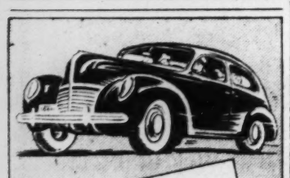
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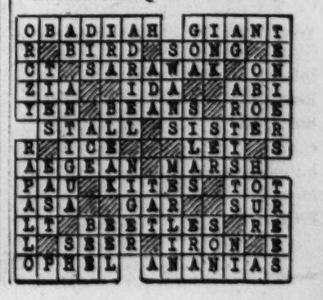


French Blame Russians For Delay on Arms Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS July 11 — The Anglo-French negotiations with Soviet Russia seem to be seriously stalled, although no precise information is available concerning the contents of the latest conversations between the Soviet Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and the French and British representatives. French officials are throwing the blame for the apparent impasse on the Russians.

It is now suggested that because of the repeated delays, and time-consuming new suggestions which have been put forward by Mr. Molotoff, that France and England will suggest a simple declaration of mutual aid in event of aggression against any of the three powers. This however, as the well-informed commentator Pertinax of the Echo de Paris, observes, would be little more than a face-saving device masking what was a real failure. The value of such declaration would be greatly limited because it is most unlikely that war would begin with a direct German attack on England, France, or Russia.

Baltic Pledge Is Crux

It is also doubtful whether the Soviet Union, which throughout the negotiations, according to French official sources, has displayed a desire to obtain from England and France a sort of protectorate over the Baltic States with the right of preventive intervention if those States should be even indirectly menaced by Germany, would agree to sign an accord which did not include guarantees on this point.

Some of stanchest French journalistic advocates of a tripartite alliance are puzzled as Mr. Molotoff refuses to sign the pact after the Anglo-French effort at the beginning of this month, which, if the official statements from French and British officials are to be believed, went far toward meeting legitimate Soviet requirements.

Some conservative commentators are now beginning to say that the Soviet Union never desired to assume any binding obligation to co-operate with France and England, but merely pursued a policy of holding out false hopes in this connection with the objective of stiffening the French and British attitude toward Germany, the hope being, according to these observers, that there would come a war, from which Soviet Union would stand aloof.

Russia Averse to Isolation

The only hopeful view of these commentators is that Russia's fear of isolation, once the Soviet Government is convinced that British and French patience is exhausted, may increase Soviet willingness to sign some kind of pact.

But the delay and openly expressed suspicion of last month have certainly reduced the value of any agreement that may finally be concluded.

In close connection with the poor outlook for a close understanding with Russia, which many French observers believe indispensable for effective resistance to Reichsführer Hitler in modern Europe, is the beginning in some newspapers of a campaign for settlement of the Danzig question through conciliation.

Quite significant regarding this situation is the outspoken article in L'Oeuvre by the dissident Socialist Deputy, Marcel Deat, entitled "Negotiate for Danzig." M. Deat aroused a flurry last May by suggesting that Frenchmen did not wish "to die for Danzig," and incurred an implied rebuke from Premier Edouard Daladier. M. Deat now suggests that France will be placed before the difficult decision of being obliged to declare war if Poland should make the first move in Danzig, and Herr Hitler, while fighting Poland, should declare that he had no hostile intentions toward France and England.

Argues for Compromise

M. Deat's conclusion is that "it would be more intelligent to urge friends and enemies to compromise." This article will undoubtedly be the center of hot discussion.

Left Wing and strongly anti-German newspapers here are already sounding alarm over the possibility of what they call "a second Munich."

These newspapers are suggesting that England and France are holding Poland back from delivering a strong note of protest to the Danzig Senate about military preparations in Danzig which was predicted early last week.

It is perhaps suggestive of certain caution and reserve in French attitude that the Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, speaking July 9 at Toulouse, made no specific references to Danzig, but merely reiterated French determination to resist "methods of force and the exercise of domination."

Cabinet Trips Barred

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—The French Council of Ministers, meeting with President Lebrun, voted today to prohibit "until further order" all trips by Ministers during the present international tension.

The order will have the effect of keeping all members of the Cabinet on hand for immediate consultation.

Similar temporary measures have been taken from time to time but today's decision was the first definite prohibition of ministerial trips.

Scouts in Good-Will Camporee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—By airplane, boat, train, bicycle, car, and on foot some 1,000 Canadian and United States Boy Scouts departed for home recently, following conclusion of the Verdun (Quebec) "Camporee," first international scout meeting in this section of Canada.

Scouts from Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, and from many sections of eastern Canada attended the three-day meeting.

The final item of the three-day program was the planting of two trees in a Verdun park in soil brought from the United States, emblematic of the international good will that exists between the Scouts of Canada and the United States.

At the ceremony messages of good will were read from Walter P. Head, President of the Boy Scout Association of America, and James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the United States. Mayor Edward Wilson of Verdun, delivered an address stressing the virtues of the Scout movement, and requesting the scouts to take messages of good will back to the mayors and citizens of their respective municipalities.

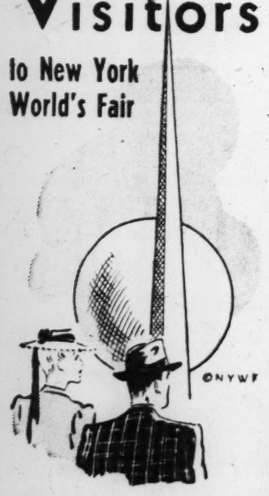
Queen Mary Guest At Kennedy Party

LONDON (AP)—Queen Mary was the guest of honor July 10 at a dinner given by the United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy at the Embassy.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Patterson, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Winthrop W. Aldrich and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph Haskell of Kansas City; Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, Mass., Max O'Rell Truitt, member of the United States Maritime Commission, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McKittrick, Jr.

Others present were the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski; the Dowager Countess of Airlie; W. S. Morrison, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mrs. Morrison; the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and his wife; Laborite Arthur Greenwood and his wife; Lord and Lady MacMillan, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Richard Cavendish and Lady Moyra Cavendish.

Visitors to New York World's Fair



Stop at Monitor-Advertised Hotels in New York

Consult the hotel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for interesting news about accommodations in New York City. For your added convenience, information about the rates and locations of Monitor-advertised hotels is available at the Monitor exhibit in The Christian Science building at the Fair, also at the Monitor advertising office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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A Trio of Tourists Leaving Zermatt, Switzerland

Press of Europe Widely Divided On Chamberlain Talk

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—While the British press played up Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's avowal that any peremptory German annexation of Danzig would be a fighting matter, there also was emphasis on the point that he left the door ajar for adjustments of Danzig's status.

Poland welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement as making clear it had the support of the western powers. The Poles considered it necessary to convince Berlin that there was a limit beyond which National Socialist activities in Danzig would not be tolerated.

Danzig National Socialists received the British declaration of policy either as unimportant or leaving the situation unaltered but Berlin circles professed to view it as a challenge.

German Comment

Some Nazi circles commented that a "reasonable solution" might be found but the German commentary, Deutscher Dienst, asserted the possibility of establishing a "clearer atmosphere" had been "undermined by the English" through their readiness to guarantee Poland before March 26 when Poland rejected German Danzig demands.

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper the Völkischer Beobachter commented that Premier Chamberlain "completely ignores one decisive angle—the right of self-determination of German Danzigers."

The Rome morning press, however, interpreted Mr. Chamberlain's statement as "prudent."

"It is to be emphasized," said Il Popolo di Roma, "that Chamberlain avoided uttering literally the phrase which so often has been uttered and besought by some journalistic circles—we English will fight for Danzig."

L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, suggested that all causes of conflict between Poland and Germany were capable of settlement by negotiation.

The Times Views

The authoritative Times of London said "the way for negotiations is open" and "unconditional incorporation of Danzig in the Reich would completely overturn the present balance and structure of Europe."

The Times contended that the strategic position of Danzig made an unconditional transfer of the Free City impossible even if its citizens voted for it.

"A vote taken in a city which has been ruled by Nazis for any length of time does not necessarily represent the true opinion of its citizens . . . and if self-determination is to be the only criterion why should it be decisive in Danzig and wholly inoperative in Prague?"

The Times also published a letter from Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass., former technical adviser of the Saar Plebiscite Commission suggesting that any movement for Danzig self-determination should be preceded by one year's government of the Free City under an international plebiscite commission with an international police force and neutral election machinery.

Tennis Star to Seek Career in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Alice Marble, who plays tennis well enough to win Wimbledon's historic cup, and who sings well enough to win praise from New York's night clubbers, soon will try a movie career.

Frank Orsatti, Hollywood agent, said he had signed a contract for her, but that it forbids any role as a tennis player. Her acting will not interfere with her amateur status as a tennis player, he added.

Swiss Summer Season Filled With Events

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Berne, Switzerland

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Due to the opening of the Swiss National Exposition at Zurich, the Swiss summer season got an earlier and more auspicious start than ever. The Fair, already acclaimed as the finest and biggest show yet staged by a small country, will be open until Oct. 29. It provides the opportunity for visitors to become intimately acquainted with Switzerland.

As an accompaniment to the attractively housed and fascinating displays, an entertainment program of lavish proportions has been provided for the entire duration of the Exposition. National and International Sports events, artistic programs, Costumes Festivals and other attractions are going to be regular features until closing time.

Exceptional summer vacation treats are also promised by Zurich's close neighbors, Lucerne and Einsiedeln, as well as by all the resorts in the land which cater to foreign visitors. Highlight of the Lucerne season will be the International Music Festival from Aug. 3-29, with Toscanini, Bruno Walter, Ernest Ansermet, Fritz Busch, Sir Adrian Boult, Lorenzo Perosi and Abbé Hoch conducting, and many world-renowned artists appearing as soloists.

At Altdorf, near the southern tip of the lake of Lucerne, the patriotic "William Tell" drama will be a regular Sunday afternoon feature in the Tell Playhouse from now through Sept. 10. During the same period Interlaken, in the Bernese Oberland, will have Sunday afternoon "William Tell" performances in an open-air theater with a covered auditorium.

* * *

Visual treats will be the many Alpine and Costumes Festivals held in different parts of Switzerland throughout July and August. July 16 is the date for a Popular Fête at Brunnen, on the lake of Lucerne, and an Engadine Fête at Spa Schuls-Tarasp-Vulpera Klosters, in the Grisons, promises its always delightful annual Costumes Festival for July 23 or 30, while Champéry, in the Valais, is to celebrate its famous Historic Fête with costumes, dances and music from 1830, on July 26.

Music, Alpine and Costumes Festivals have a dignified counterpart in the series of Summer Vacation Courses in Modern French which are given at the University of Geneva through Oct. 14; at the University of Lausanne from July 15 to Oct. 15, and at the University of Neuchâtel from July 13 to Sept. 2. A new intellectual feature is also the Summer School of European Studies, in session at Zurich from July 17 to 30, and at Davos, in the mountains of the Grisons, from July 31 to Aug. 13.

Lovers of sports, whatever these may be, can look forward to a full program in the sparkling, invigorating air of beautiful Switzerland. Aside from the multitude of such events at Zurich, site of the Swiss National Exposition, there are opportunities and contests galore in every resort. An International Rowing Regatta at Lucerne (Rotsee) on July 16; a Gala Venetian Night Festival at Lucerne on July 22; a Swiss Championship Rowing Regatta at Lucerne (Rotsee) on July 30 are among the outstanding events scheduled.

Midsummer skiing, dogsleigh rides and skating will, as usual, be in full swing on the Jungfraujoch, 11,340 feet high, reached in a little over three hours by mountain railways from Interlaken. The annual Jungfraujoch Summer Ski Races are scheduled for July 15-16, while the Diavolezza Summer Ski Races at Pontresina are due July 16.

Foremost among a series of automobile events are the International Motor Car Rally at Montreaux on July 15, and the Swiss Grand Prix for Automobiles at Berne on Aug. 19-28.

* * *

Tennis and golf tournaments take up a formidable portion of the Swiss summer season program and are entirely too numerous to mention. Tennis courts and golf links everywhere are of the highest order and each resort or district takes pride in maintaining and improving these playgrounds according to the most modern requirements. Hornussen, a cross between golf and cricket, is a popular sport in certain peasant districts and will be seen at its best during the Federal Hornussen Fête at bi-lingual Biel or Bienne on Aug. 26, 27, and 28.

While lovers of flowers will be glad to participate in one of the Botanical Excursions which are available from July on at Pontresina, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Braun-Blanquet, Mountain Climbing enthusiasts will be able to take one of the Mountaineering courses available in various parts of the country, and devotees of sailing can attend the excellent Lake of Thun Sailing School.

This year the enjoyment of all these attractions and all this fun in Switzerland costs less than ever. Railroads, chiefly electric, and renowned for their cleanliness, comfort and smooth swiftness, offer simply amazing travel bargains in connection with, or independent of, the Swiss National Exposition. Last, but not least, motorists continue to get a special rebate on each liter of gasoline, up to 300 liters, which they purchase in the country. Hotels and pensions, in their turn, from de luxe establishments down to simple boarding houses, give, as ever, maximum values for very reasonable rates.

Italian Liner Roma to Give Tourists an Eleven-Day Cruise

Tour-a-Bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The cruise ship Roma, luxurious liner of the Italian Line, scheduled to sail from Boston on July 16 for an eleven-day summer cruise, will sail again from this port on July 30 in answer to widespread popular demand, according to an announcement from Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., sponsors of the cruise. The itinerary of the second cruise will be identical with the first, calling for stops at Bar Harbor, Quebec, Gaspe and Bermuda as well as daylight sailing on the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers and return directly to Boston. The minimum cost of the cruise is $130 plus the United States' $5 tax. Shore excursions are additional.

* * *

The Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau has just published a 64 page illustrated pocket size booklet, La Province de Quebec, for free distribution. It is designed primarily to provide concise information to "first trippers" to French-Canada. The booklet contains essential data on roads, rail, steamer, bus, and airplane transportation, customs information and also brief historical sketches of the more prominent points of interest.

* * *

New individually controlled twin lens seat lights have been installed on all of the new Wabash reclining chair cars recently placed in service covering the St. Louis-Chicago trains. This is reported to be the first installation of its kind by a United States railroad. The new lights, with dual switches, are so placed that when one switch is turned on the lamp spotlights one of the two double seats, while the other seat remains in almost complete darkness. Reversing the switches spotlights the other seat, or when both switches are on, the two seats are both lighted. By means of the arrangement it is possible for one of the two passengers in the double seats to read while the other sleeps, or for both to read, or for both to sleep without any light to disturb them.

* * *

Cycle cruises to Providence, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass., low cost, all expense week-end tours to New England, will start Friday evening, July 14, it has been announced by F. M. Dunbaugh, Secretary of the Colonial Steamship Line. Leaving New York from Pier 11 at 6 p. m. Friday, the Yankee Flagship Arrow will take cyclists overnight to Providence. They will be supplied on Saturday with maps of little-traveled, paved routes to New Bedford. Box lunches will be supplied. Cycles are carried free and dormitory accommodations and all meals are included in the cost of the trip. The tour is being offered for $11.75.

Washington Pushes Investigation Of Louisiana University Scandal

NEW ORLEANS, July 11 (AP)—More Government agents moved today through the troubled Louisiana scene where a University scandal has spread into far-reaching inquiries.

While various Federal officials probed the disposition of some of the $75,000,000 allocated the State by the WPA since 1935 and additional millions from the PWA, others searched for fraudulent use of the mails and income tax evasion.

At the same time the Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury sent for the largest list of witnesses summoned since Dr. James Monroe Smith was charged with swindling the State University of which he was President nine years.

The school's Board of Supervisors, under sharp fire by faculty members and slightly reduced by resignations, was called into session to consider numerous recommendations which Gov. Earl K. Long said would be submitted to it.

Participating in the various inquiries are special investigators of the House Appropriations Subcommittee to probe WPA affairs, the United States Attorney General's office, WPA and PWA Intelligence Units, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Grand Jury, Treasury Department Intelligence Units, Postal Inspectors and the United States District Attorney.

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Bridges Takes Stand to Deny He Is or Was a Communist

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—Lawrence Milner, one of the Labor Department's key witnesses in the deportation trial of Harry Bridges, was called back to the witness stand today for cross-examination after testifying that the West Coast of the Congress of Industrial Organizations director was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Milner, retired Major in the Oregon National Guard, at the opening session yesterday testified he had worked as a National Guard undercover agent tracking down subversive activities in the Pacific Northwest, and declared he was certain Mr. Bridges was a Communist.

Mr. Bridges denied he is, or ever was, a member of the party.

Charges Against Bridges

The Australian-born longshoremen's union leader who came to the United States in 1920, is charged with being an alien member of an organization which "advocates the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." The hearing is at Angel Island, U. S. Immigration station in San Francisco Bay.

"Bridges was their most important man in the labor drive on the West Coast," Mr. Milner said after declaring he had seen Mr. Bridges pay dues to the Communist Party, but refused a receipt.

Mr. Milner said he and Mr. Bridges attended meetings of the Communist inner circles together. He said Communist leaders agreed that none of them should talk to Mr. Bridges, who might be deportable if known to be an alien Communist.

The retired officer testified he had filed "1,400 pages of reports on radical activities," and about 77 of them were devoted to Mr. Bridges. The entire report, at the request of Thomas B. Shoemaker, Chief Deputy U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, was marked for identification as a single affidavit.

Examiner James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, demurred at the introduction of the entire affidavit, and the relevancy of some of Mr. Milner's testimony, remarking "this appears to be merely the program of a group of longshoremen. What is the purpose of this testimony?"

Relevancy Defended

Mr. Shoemaker replied the material was "all relevant in a broad sense. It all tends to show that Harry Bridges was working for the interest of the Communist Party and not in the interest of labor unions."

Mr. Bridges left the side of his daughter, Jacqueline, to take the witness chair for questioning by Mr. Shoemaker, who had announced the Government would offer affidavits and testimony to support the contention that Mr. Bridges was "a deportable alien within purview of the deportation laws."

The room, barely able to hold the nearly 100 people crowded into it, was quiet and tense as Mr. Bridges took the stand.

"Are you an alien?" Mr. Shoemaker asked.

"I am."

"Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

"No."

"Or have you been at any time in the past a member of the Communist Party?"

"No," Mr. Bridges answered.

He is expected to testify lengthily later.

Mr. Landis told defense counsel the Government specifically charges Bridges, who came to this country in 1920, with being a member of the Communist Party of America.

Conspiracy Charged

"Those who really prepared the case against Bridges hate Bridges, the C. I. O. and most of all unions," the defense charged in an opening statement, which also accused Raphael P. Bonham, District Immigration Service Director at Seattle, and his assistant, Roy J. Norene, stationed at Portland, Ore., with conspiring to make false charges.

"This false testimony was deliberately prepared outside of the Labor Department, with Bonham and Norene co-operating," the statement added.

At the defense table were Miss Carol King of New York, noted deportation lawyer, and Richard Gladstein and Aubrey Grossman, C. I. O. attorneys.

Mr. Grossman announced he would prove the so-called "fraction" meeting was just the regular caucus of leaders of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, held in advance of the convention.

Add 500,000 Bu. Space

VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP) — Building of a 500,000 bushel addition will make the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad's grain elevator here the largest in the western section of the United States. The elevator's capacity will be 3,000,000 bushels, of which 2,700,000 will be bulk storage.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Theater That Is For and By Families

How the Emerson Theater Started and the Fun All Ages Have Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Berkeley, California

The Emerson Family Theater has just had its world premiere No, there was no spectacular play of floodlights upon a starry sky; movie moguls in fur coats did not step up before a dozen transcontinental microphones; cinema stars did not leave their footprints in the patch of soft cement for posterity to gape at. But nevertheless, the Emerson Family Theater enjoyed its world premiere, and so did an audience of about two hundred and fifty grownups and children on a Sunday afternoon not so very long ago.

The world premiere in question marked the first production by Ferdinand T. Kebely, dramatics director of the Berkeley Recreation Department, in co-operation with the Emerson School P.-T. A. of a genuine family theater—a project that brings parents and their children together as actresses and actors Here is no dramatics performance where parents come to admire little Johnny and Mary, but a show in which youngsters and oldsters get in and put on a real play together, directed by an experienced dramatic director. Thrilling, isn't it? If you see the possibilities of the thing just by reading about it, you'll never know the real fun of it until you've actually tried it.

Everybody Was in It

A few months ago a large number of parents and children assembled in the auditorium of Emerson School in Berkeley to discuss a production of "Hansel and Gretel." Anyone who wanted could be in the play Here was no big-time talent show—no elimination tryouts, other than finding a part for all who wanted to join in. In fact, the casting of the leading roles was done on a three-deep basis so that everybody could at least participate. Each Saturday morning thereafter, by a process of natural selection, the parts were given to those best fitted. Those eliminated were invited to be fairies, animals, or helpers of some sort. As rehearsals came and went, a large number of mothers and children found themselves engrossed in an exciting dramatic venture.

Result? An interesting performance, an interested audience and a worthwhile experiment in family participation.

For the better part of an hour the audience at John Muir School auditorium sat silent, except for moments of laughter and applause, enjoying a smoothly—though not professionally—performed show.

A school teacher visiting from Montana wanted to know all about the project after the performance. Parents in the audience were truly surprised at the clever scenic effects, the handling of the simple lighting, the naturalness and the unassuming manner of the characters It was truly a thrilling adventure in dramatics for the family

The idea that motivated this first performance of the Emerson Family Theater grew out of the life-experience of its director, Ferdinand T. Kebely. When he was a boy in Vienna, his father made him a miniature theater. His mother, musically and dramatically inclined, encouraged her boy to improvise little plays. The boy, having seen the little theater grow from sticks to stage, from candles to footlights, from rags to curtain, understood something of stage production from the beginning. Soon the neighborhood children flocked to the show, and they put on bits of plays—scenes from operas, original stories, dramatized folk tales.

Having Fun Together

And now, the Emerson Family Theater—Mr. Kebely, keenly remembering that lesson of a family theater, the thrilling fun of parents and children casting aside the conventional workaday role of parent and child for the absorbing joy of playing together just for fun—has succeeded in recreating that ideal in the hearts of others. The motto behind his family theater is: "The family that plays together, stays together."

It's an entirely different concept than children performing for parents, or vice versa. Here, they play actually together. Mr. Kebely takes over the responsibility of discipline. But there's little need for it. His direction of the rehearsals is interesting. He takes his time. There's no hurry. Let's have some fun. Shall we change the script? Certainly, if it gets more folks into the play without spoiling the story.

An interesting example of this may be found in the choice of animals. A few weeks before, the Berkeley schools put on a pageant at the Golden Gate International Exposition. Some of the children wore skunk costumes. Two children in the Emerson Family Theater took part in the pageant and were so taken with the skunks' outfits they wanted to wear them in "Hansel and Gretel." Why not? asked Mr. Kebely. So, along with hopping rabbits, dancing fairies, and the potato bugs, came the skunk family. They brought down the house.

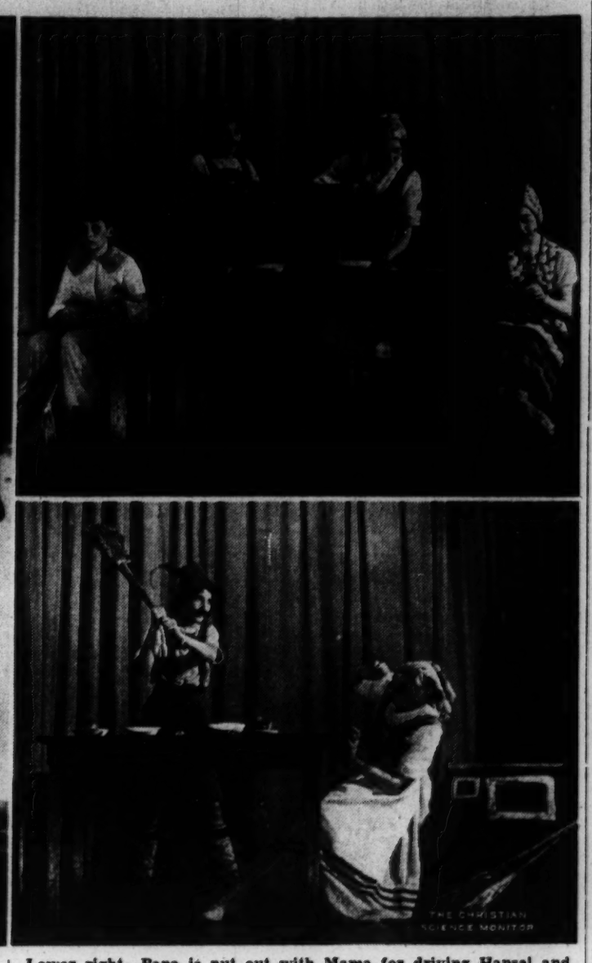
Nobody Afraid Of the Audience

One little rabbit, seven-year-old Joan, hopped out on the stage with the brightest eyes and biggest smile you ever saw. After the show, when asked if she were acting, or just eyeing the audience, she replied, "Well, both." It was great fun and nobody was frightened at the large audience in the dark void beyond the footlights.

So successful was this first venture in the family theater idea that work started immediately on another play as a summer vacation project. Robin Hood and Peter Pan are both on the "soon" list.

That the Emerson Family Theater project is continuing during the summer is good news to many parents and children. Its development as a vacation activity means more fun, more time for improvement in the art of play-acting, and an ideal way to keep busy during vacation. Probably most pleased of all at the success of the family theater idea is the director himself, Mr. Kebely. "I believe," he said, "that as this idea develops, little groups of parents and children will start their own family theaters, and work out their own productions."

As a result of this "world premiere of the Emerson Family Theater," parents and children are asking for more knowledge of the theater. Accordingly, not only will another play be produced at once, but a course in the technique of the theater will be given by Mr. Kebely, to include the art of makeup, scenic design, and costuming.



Left—The ensemble of the Emerson Family Theater after the gala performance of Hansel and Gretel. The gentleman with the mustache is Papa, played by one of the mothers. The Dawn Fairy is to the left, then Mama, Gretel, the Witch, and Hansel. Note the skunks in dark outfits. Upper right—A family scene in the same play. You will notice how simple is the setting. The stove was made of cardboard. Lower right—Papa is put out with Mama for driving Hansel and Gretel into the forest. In the Emerson Family Theatre youngsters and oldsters have the fun of putting on real plays together.

School Building Employees' Course

A three-day intensive course for custodians, janitors, and other employees of school buildings, that included everything from the care of boilers to problems of personal appearance, was given this June for the first time, at Teachers College, Columbia University.

"A custodian's job should be taken seriously," said Dr. H. H. Linn, superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Columbia, who headed the instructional staff. "If there is proper understanding of methods of taking care of buildings, the job will be better done. The course is the outgrowth of complaints from school teachers who have not been satisfied with the work done by building service employees. But we believe that most mistakes come from lack of knowledge and too much zeal. Too many custodians operate on the theory that if a little floor wax is good, a lot will be better. It's not though, it's just slippery. And the same thing applies to most materials."

The course opened with an address on "Responsibilities of School Building Service Employees." During the three day term there were demonstrations of how to clean and sweep floors, how to refinish furniture, and resurface blackboards. Round-table conferences were held on problems of building repairs, and there were talks on fire and accident prevention; how to buy supplies; school building illumination.

If this training course is successful in increasing the efficiency and economy of institutional maintenance, the time allotted to it will be increased next year so that more careful attention may be given to various aspects of the work, and so that there can be some division of classes to meet the special needs of various divisions of workers.

A Means to Enjoyment

A liberal college is not primarily an employment agency. To put it in striking terms, a liberal college course is first of all a means to enjoyment rather than to employment. Let us turn this idea over. The work of a liberal college is to widen and deepen the range of enjoyment of those who participate in it.

—President Laurens Hickok Seelye of St. Lawrence University.

Like 'Friends of the Family'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We Round Tablers seem to be unfailingly interested in broadening our outlooks, widening our horizons. Is it characteristic of Youth, perhaps, to peacefully cross borders in the cause of international friendship, and therefore to rejoice when a King and Queen, like "respected friends of the family" do likewise? Certainly you who attend these meetings seem to seek out all news that contributes to such a cause. By the way, have you been following the news articles on the American Youth Congress in session in New York? And you will follow any reports of the meeting in Amsterdam, of the World Conference of Christian Youth, toward the end of July, too, perhaps. —Chairman.

❦ ❦ ❦

Texas

Dear Chairman:

The recent visit of England's King and Queen to the United States is a beacon light of friendliness and sincere trust shining through clouds of hate and threats.

I have thoroughly enjoyed the accounts of the visit written in this newspaper. I think the writers captured all the little incidents in the visit which revealed the King and Queen as genuine human beings. They were portrayed as sincere, thoughtful, courteous, simple, and patient. I think our friendliness with Englishmen as a whole should increase due to the visit of their regal representatives.

A visit of this sort is like a visit from a respected friend of the family. Good is bound to be the immeasurable outcome. For Americans will recall its happy incidents throughout years. And certainly members of the Youth Round Table heartily hail every incident broadening international mindedness.

I am sincerely grateful for the broad outlook expressed in this column. (Mr.) M. H.

❦ ❦ ❦

Robin Hood's Realm

Nottinghamshire, England

Dear Chairman:

From time to time you publish in the "Youth Round Table" letters from those who participate in the activities of a "Monitor Group." These interested me so much that I have suggested the formation of a similar group here and expect we shall hold our first meeting in the autumn. If any old "Groupers" have any experience they consider would be a help to novices I shall be very glad to hear from them.

I am interested in local history and especially in the doings of predecessors in this, my native city. You may have seen the film "The Adventures of Robin Hood" and I can assure you Nottingham has a past worth looking into. From the caverns and passages in the bowels of the earth to the castle upon a precipice, over 100 feet above the traffic that now rumbles where kings once fished, from this rock that William the Conqueror chose for his fortress to the town of the Saxons a few hundred yards away on another precipice (up which invading Norsemen scrambled), stretch acres saturated with the memory of deeds gallant and grave, good and bad, and over which the battle cries and the horrors of hand to hand combat have swept. Here Oliver Cromwell viewed his ruined midland stronghold—ruined by his own men. Here Charles I began the war that led to the scaffold. Here King John had his favorite country seat. Here Parliament has been held more than once. Nearly all the kings of England have visited Nottingham's castle rock. Here Robin Hood and his men offset a few of the misdeeds of the Barons. And here, now, we have a beautiful city.

I am very grateful for the publication of the Monitor especially the Education pages and the Home Forum. Soon I shall appreciate it even more and my next letter may contain some of our first experiences as a Monitor group. (Mr.) G. L. M.

❦ ❦ ❦

Widening the Circle

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I have been a silent member of the Youth Round Table long enough. I feel I must take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation. An ever widening circle of friends is my hobby, and this column is indeed a way. I should love to hear from anyone, anywhere, as I too love to write as well as receive letters.

One of my far away pen pals is in Australia, and exchanging ideas with one on the other side of the world has been most interesting.

I think the Monitor is doing a great work, bringing the news in such a manner as to bring out the good that is in each one of us.

Wishing continued success to The Christian Science Monitor and an ever widening circle of friends to the Round Table. (Miss) H. F.

❦ ❦ ❦

Welcome, Australia!

N. S. W., Australia

Dear Chairman:

For some time now I have intended writing to tell you what one Australian thinks of the Round Table. To me it is like a huge mirror, reflecting the thoughts and activities of the young people throughout the world; also in it are imaged, parts of the world that were unknown to me. This information one gets concerning those people outside of one's own country is very enlightening, I think.

To me, then, the Round Table is a potent force in the world today, working towards the establishment of world peace. For all can attend its meetings, nobody is excluded, and reveal their thoughts, ideals, and even their needs to their fellow members, with the assurance that they will have the understanding and sympathy of all. By this means then we can all learn of the difficulties which beset the peoples of other lands; and thus it is brought home to us that the people of an adjacent country, or one that is on the opposite side of the world to ours, are like us in every way. Whether it is hiking, books, art, or games, our interests are common; we all live and work the same; in fact, fundamentally we are the same. This we realize as we listen to the different members as they speak at the "Table." If every man and woman between the poles could be brought to the realization of this, the need for armies and navies would be removed. For every man would see a brother in another, and who then would make war on his brother?

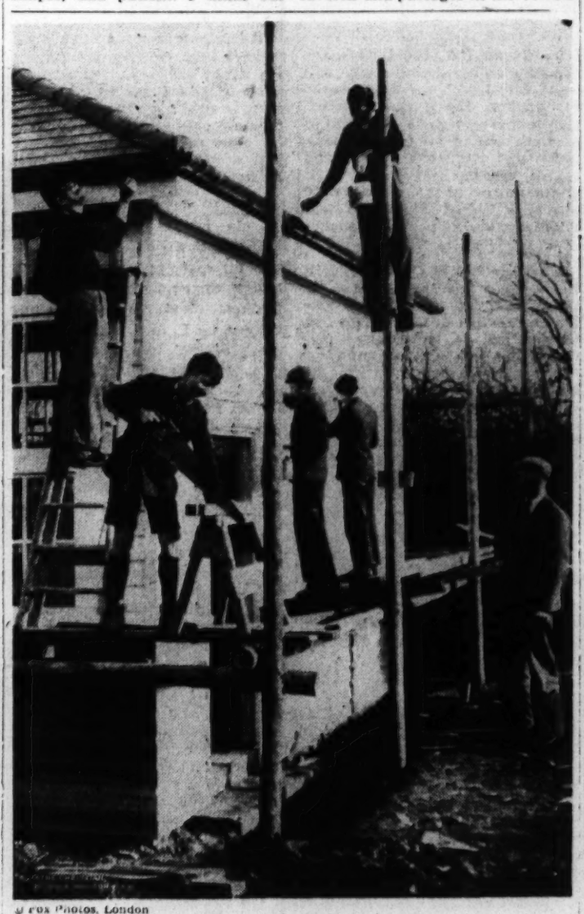
May I express the hope that as long as newspapers are to be had so will the Round Table continue. (Mr.) E. W.

❦ ❦ ❦

Mr. W's point that this exchange of correspondence helps to reveal our essential oneness, is a good thought. Our mutual interests and many tastes and ideals held in common are a bond that is already strong. It is for us to weld it so strpngly and deeply into our lives that the transient emotions and pettinesses and ignorances that try to separate peoples cannot be felt because of it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman



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English Schoolboys Turn Builders

These boys of Holmer Green School, near Amersham, Buckinghamshire, are helping with the school extension, under the direction of the foreman, who is seen at right. At Holmer Green School, the boys are taught fundamentals of gardening, carpentry, building, engineering, and other occupations likely to help them in finding their fields of work after they leave school.

Giving Yourself A Head Start

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I sat at my typewriter near an open window I could hear the small boys playing on the lawn next door talking. Every once in a while a sentence would come clear and straight to my ears even though I thought I was concentrating on what I was trying to put on paper.

"I'll give you ten feet head start and then I can beat you running round the block," said Ted Benton to some other boys in the yard.

I wondered how Ted could be so sure of himself. Even ten feet of a head start gave them quite a lead. Wasn't there a boy who might outrun him? Was he too cocksure of himself?

I couldn't get back to my work until I saw how the race came out. It seemed a silly thing to hold my attention in the face of my busyness, but it did someway. Then I saw Ted come in way ahead In fact, there were only two other boys who came in at all and they were both way behind.

"You've got the wind and the speed and the endurance," I heard Jack Fulton say as he panted hard and slumped to the grass to rest. "You gave yourself your own head start by practicing running for so many weeks."

Then I remembered. To be sure. I had seen Ted running night after night when the hot sun went down. He did not run fast at first, but one night I saw him come in just "lickety-split," as the boys said. He had practiced until his wind would hold out. He had learned to run well with his breathing done right. He had hardened his legs to this kind of exercise. He had been perfectly safe in giving the boys a head start. He knew they could not hold out clear around the block if they had not been running some each day. And those who might have practiced had not kept it up each day.

M. C. R.

Heard by Our Graduates

"Our happiness and success in life and, what is more important, our value to the world as human beings depend not only on our knowledge and skills, but also on our understanding and philosophy of life. Someone has well defined culture as 'a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of life.' Certainly not only our culture, but our entire effectiveness depend upon that sympathetic understanding and appreciation of life which is necessary to successful living in this intensely interesting but very complex modern world."

—President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T. to the graduating class of St Lawrence University.

Forging Ahead in Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Monterrey, Mexico

Arriving here recently, Lic. Gonzalo Vasquez Vela, National Director of Education, congratulated the state of Nuevo Leon, and Monterrey in particular, on its progress in education, saying that this state had progressed more than any other in the matter of adult education and the campaign against illiteracy.

"There are in Mexico now more than 15,000 rural schools," he said, "and all are functioning for the benefit of adults as well as children.

"During the last year Mexico established 20 new high schools, 10 new elementary schools with agricultural courses as well as regular grades, 5 part-time schools for workers, 6 secondary schools for children of workers, and a normal school.

"Meanwhile the literacy campaign has gone on apace, and results are being shown every month that the number of illiterates is slowly but surely decreasing."

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Wang's Desertion: What Led Up to It

Split with Chiang over negotiating peace—Now evidently to head a Japanese puppet state.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—It is now taken as a matter of course that Wang Ching-wei, the one-time revolutionist and associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is lost to the Chinese cause and by the same token has gone over to the cause of Japan.

For nearly half a year he remained suspended in political mid-air. His future could not be foretold. It was still possible for him to return to the Chinese far western war time capital of Chungking if he cared to repent. That course is no longer open to him in the eyes of most patriotic Chinese and it has been presumed for some time that he would head a new Japanese "puppet" group, probably a sort of super-puppet-government if such a term may be coined.

Acme

Wang Ching-wei

Heads new Chinese party backed by Japan in East Asia.

When Mr. Wang suddenly departed from Chungking last January, with no word to any of his National Government associates, and from French Indo-China issued statements urging peace between Japan and China, there were reasons to doubt his integrity. But there was no conclusive proof. Certainly he had adopted a furtive way of announcing his sentiments; he had embarrassed the Chinese Government, and almost certainly he acted with knowledge secretly conveyed concerning a simultaneous statement from Prince Konoye.

It appeared, however, that he was not accurately informed concerning what the Japanese statesman was going to say, for the Wang proposals pre-supposed—as had been the case with Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Peiping — that the Japanese were so anxious for peace and prosperity in China that they were willing to withdraw their garrisons—a detail on which Prince Konoye differed drastically with the Wang suggestion, for he said that it would be necessary for Japan to keep its troops in China for China's own good.

Friends of Mr. Wang in Hong Kong and elsewhere argued that he was acting in good faith and they pointed to the fact that he was not being explicitly condemned by the National Government, although the Kuomintang expelled him both from his position as deputy General Executive and even from membership in the Party itself. But there was a "watch and see" attitude quite apparent on the part of his erstwhile colleagues, who still seemed to hope that he might cleave to them again.

The general public at home and abroad was less patient. Telegrams poured into Chungking urging that Mr. Wang be given punishment, and more direct actionists made several attempts to kill him as he remained in retirement on the Indo-China coast. There were other fatalities in one such unsuccessful effort, which at least showed a determined attempt at assassination.

Finally, along with rumors that Mr. Wang had proceeded first to Shanghai and then to Tokyo secretly, the Government at last acted in early June. A drastic though quite unenforceable edict was issued, ordering Mr. Wang's arrest and punishment.

The fact that under prevailing conditions nothing of the sort could be done was of little moment to the Chinese public, which at least had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Wang branded as a thorough-going traitor and incidentally discredited as a "Chinese official" which the Japanese evidently hoped to have him play.

When Mr. Wang issued a subsequent plea for peace the ultra-patriotic Chinese press of Hong Kong refused to publish it and the Chinese newspapers everywhere (with the exception of those owned by Japanese) denounced Mr. Wang as a defeatist and traitor. His declarations that the Chinese Government should stop resisting were interpreted as prelude to assumption of some post under the Japanese, and it was clearly indicated that his presence in China could be secure henceforth only under strong Japanese protection.

Soviet admits Red Army is helping save Mongol Republic from attacks by Japanese invaders.

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP)—The Mongolian People's Republic, in the midst of a Frontier conflict with Japanese - Manchukuoan forces, celebrates today the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation and the eighteenth anniversary of the revolution which made the new state possible.

The Soviet Russian Army paper Red Star, recalling help given the Mongolian revolutionaries in 1921, said the Red Army today also effectively was helping the Mongolian people against enemies.

The paper asserted that the Mongolian people have organized a strong and well-equipped army which, helped by Soviet troops, is resisting the Japanese.

Border fighting has been intermittent since May 11 along the Khalka River, near Lake Bor, on the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo. Japanese, Manchukuoans and Inner Mongolians are ranged against Outer Mongolians and Soviet soldiers and fliers, according to dispatches from the Orient.

According to the Russians, the Mongolian People's Republic is not strictly speaking a Soviet Republic, but is a "new type of Bourgeois-Democratic Republic" which is undergoing a "gradual transition toward non-capitalistic development."

It already has nationalized land, established a state monopoly of foreign trade and put banking and credit in the hands of the Government.

The population of 900,000 is engaged largely in herding some 5,000,000 head of livestock.

The number of Soviet troops assisting the Outer Mongolian Army was not disclosed here.

Board of Censors For Libraries Is Urged in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of a board of censors, similar to the Ontario film board, to eliminate improper literature from the public libraries, was recently urged upon the Ontario Government by the Ontario Holy Name Society, a Roman Catholic organization.

The Society, holding its first provincial convention here, further requested that the Provincial Government enact a law obliging all publishers, without exception, and all sign-board advertisers, to submit copy of publication to this board.

The Rev. J. R. O'Gorman, addressing the society, declared that censorship of public libraries is as necessary as censorship of motion pictures, and he urged the Society to see that Roman Catholics had representation on all public library boards, and to press for the exclusion of improper literature from library shelves.

The convention also urged that the provincial executive committee be ready to do all in their power to aid in the solution of the problems of the working man.

Young Musician Wins International Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Hundreds of musicians from Canada and the United States recently competed in the Waterloo Band Festival here for honors in individual and ensemble competition.

Edwin Betts, Niagara Falls, 15 years old, received the first gold medal to be presented annually for the most outstanding instrumentalist appearing at various band festivals during the year. He has already won 51 medals for cornet playing and others for piano playing and examination work.

Many thousands gathered for the occasion in this picturesque old town. Many of the competitors were of the younger generation, showing the value of such festivals in promoting the love of music.

Globe Circling Air Passenger Says 'Seemed Like Good Idea'

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—Three weeks ago Norman C. Lee, a New York broker, walked into an airline office and planked $1,800 on the counter and said, "I want to go around the world."

He got back today.

It took him just nine hours less than three weeks to circumnavigate the globe by scheduled airline, the first man ever to do it. He made no record in time but he did make a record in the sparseness of his conversation in describing the trip.

"It was nice," he said.

When Mr. Lee stepped from Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper this morning, after a flight from Marseille, France, by way of Lisbon and Horta, he had traveled 24,694 miles to get back where he started from.

The flying broker said he took the trip because it seemed like a good idea. Everything was fine, he said, except for a little rough air between Hong Kong and Bangkok, Siam.

He took a commercial airline to San Francisco at 5:15 p. m. (E. S. T.) on June 20, caught a Pan American plane there for Hong Kong, flew by Imperial Airways to Bangkok, Royal Dutch Airlines to Athens, Imperial to Marseille, and Pan American to New York.

Others have preceded him by air around the world, but they have chartered planes for stretches of the trip.

Also aboard the Clipper on an around-the-world flight were Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Mott of Sacramento, Calif., celebrating, just a little in advance, their silver wedding anniversary, Oct. 21.

"It seems like quite a bit of money," he said of the cost, "but we look upon this as the big vacation of our lifetime."

Mr. Lee beat the Motts around the world as the first scheduled airline passengers only by the width of the continent. The Motts will leave by plane for San Francisco either Thursday morning or Thursday night.

In command of the Clipper was Capt. William Winston, a veteran of Pan American's Pacific run but in full command of a trans-Atlantic Clipper on this trip for the first time. Four other passengers were aboard.

Lindbergh Urges Research Station

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal to build a $10,000,000 aeronautics research station at Sunnyvale, Calif., is again before a House Appropriations Subcommittee — this time with the endorsement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The Subcommittee recently rejected the Budget Bureau's recommendation of the project. Lindbergh appeared before the Committee July 10 and urged establishment of the station.

Meanwhile, Chairman Andrew May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Committee proposed that Congress permit the War and Navy Departments to acquire planes without taking competitive bids. A general law requires all Government orders to go to the lowest bidder. Mr. May's bill would exempt army and navy purchases of planes and parts until June 30, 1941.

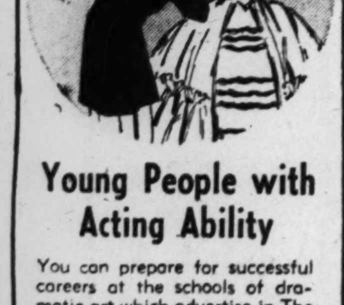
Another defense development occurred when President Roosevelt asked Congress July 10 to make available immediately $25,000,000 for purchase of strategic war minerals. Congress has authorized expenditure of $100,000,000 during the next four years for that purpose, but has not appropriated the money.

Sam D. McReynolds

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Representative Sam D. McReynolds of Tennessee, who passed on today, was Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee and stood high in Democratic Party circles.

The Chattanoogan was a close friend of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and was active in promoting Administration matters touching on all aspects of foreign affairs. His absence from the floor at this session was a factor, friends said, in preventing the Administration so far from getting neutrality legislation in the form it desired.

Mr. McReynolds had been a member of Congress since 1922. In 1933, he was an American delegate to the International Monetary and Economic Conference in London.



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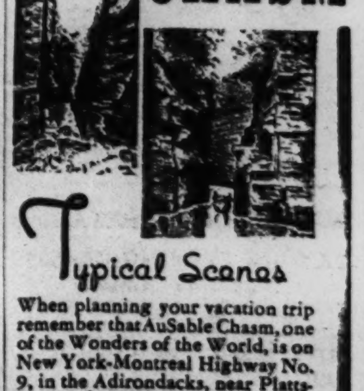

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The Home Forum

Ten Thousand Seedlings

"So THIS is where you are. I had begun to think you were hiding somewhere." He stood watching her, as she knelt above a flat into which she was transplanting seedlings. "What are they?"

"Balm," she said, too absorbed to do more than glance up.

"Balm," he mused. "Is this the balm of kings, the balm of their anointing? If it is, you have enough balm here, I should say, for all the kings left in the world."

"Balm is nice in finger-bowls," she answered, without looking up.

He stooped down and rubbed his thumb over a leaf. "Mmm, smells like lemon. But why have you so much of it?"

* * *

She finished patting the earth about a seedling, then rested back on her heels. "I don't know. Tell me why anybody is rich in some things and poor in others. I happen to be rich in balm. The ground was fairly green with seedlings—where the plants were last year, you know. They seeded themselves. I couldn't leave them there, all crowded together. And I couldn't throw them away like weeds. This seemed the only thing to do."

"*Why* couldn't you have thrown them away?"

She looked up at him intently, as if the question had startled her or as if the answer were too difficult to attempt. Then she smiled. "There was a time not so long ago," she said, "when just one plant of balm would have made me happy. You don't remember, of course, but I do, how I planted balm that first year I had any herbs and it didn't come up. I got it into my head I couldn't raise balm. I never even saw any balm or smelled any till two years ago. Oh, I feel a sort of trusteeship over these seedlings—each one looking so hopeful, asking only a little elbow room to grow up in. I suppose I'm sentimental."

* * *

"Do all herbs seed themselves so generously?"

"That's just it. My hyssop plant has only two or three children this year. See, there they are. The burnet has only a few—grandchildren, I suppose they are—a conservative family. And so with most of the others. I don't know why it was the balm that chose to outdo itself. Conditions must have been just right. But oh, this is an endless job. I took all the flats I could find, and then I had to hunt for these old tin pans. Henry, I do believe I have ten thousand seedlings."

"Ten thousand is a good round number. Wasn't it precisely ten thousand daffodils that Wordsworth saw one fine day?"

"Well, he didn't have to transplant them."

"What are you going to do with them all?" he asked.

"Give them away. And, Henry, isn't it a satisfaction to *have* lots of something to give away? Something that people are glad to get, something that you've had a hand in making or preparing, but something not too special or expensive. Something you can give casually, like a flower from the garden. Only a plant like this means more than a flower. It goes on growing, establishes a new home and raises children of its own. You see, I'm specializing in balm, majoring in balm. I'm going to be known as the Balm Woman."

"It sounds a little balmy to me. Apparently you're going to leave your husband and devote yourself to the care and nurture of balm seedlings. Is that it?"

"Laugh, if you like, but think of how much pleasure these plants will give. When they get a little bigger, I'm going to transplant them again into small pots and pint raspberry boxes and old cardboard cartons. There will be balm for everybody."

She was bending over her task again, her fingers moving swiftly. The day was ideal for the purpose, the air moist and still, the sky overcast, the soil just damp enough.

* * *

He stood watching. His glance traveled from one flat to another, each filled with neat rows of seedlings. Then he knelt down and set to work.

It was a moment or two before she noticed what he was doing. Her lips parted in amused astonishment. But she checked herself, before the word on her tongue was spoken. She hadn't let him see her surprise. So they worked on and on, neither saying a word.

ROBERT FRANCIS

In July

The apple tree's a lady;
And in her youthful day
She decked herself with flowers
As an artless maiden may.

But now that her maturity
Outgrows the blossom crown,
Her firefly jewels flash at night,
Like sequins on a gown.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

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Called Back to China

THOSE OF US who were in Peking that fall had the whole Forbidden City to wander in, for every part of it was open now to the world for the first time in its centuries-old history.

Fourteen miles of gray wall, pierced with red gates, surround Peking. These Tartar walls enclose the city in an almost perfect square, and other systems of walls encircle the four separate cities in Peking. Even around the Legation Quarter is a wall, fifty feet wide at the top, which provides a mile-long walk in the cool of the evening for foreigners who live in this ancient city now called Peiping.

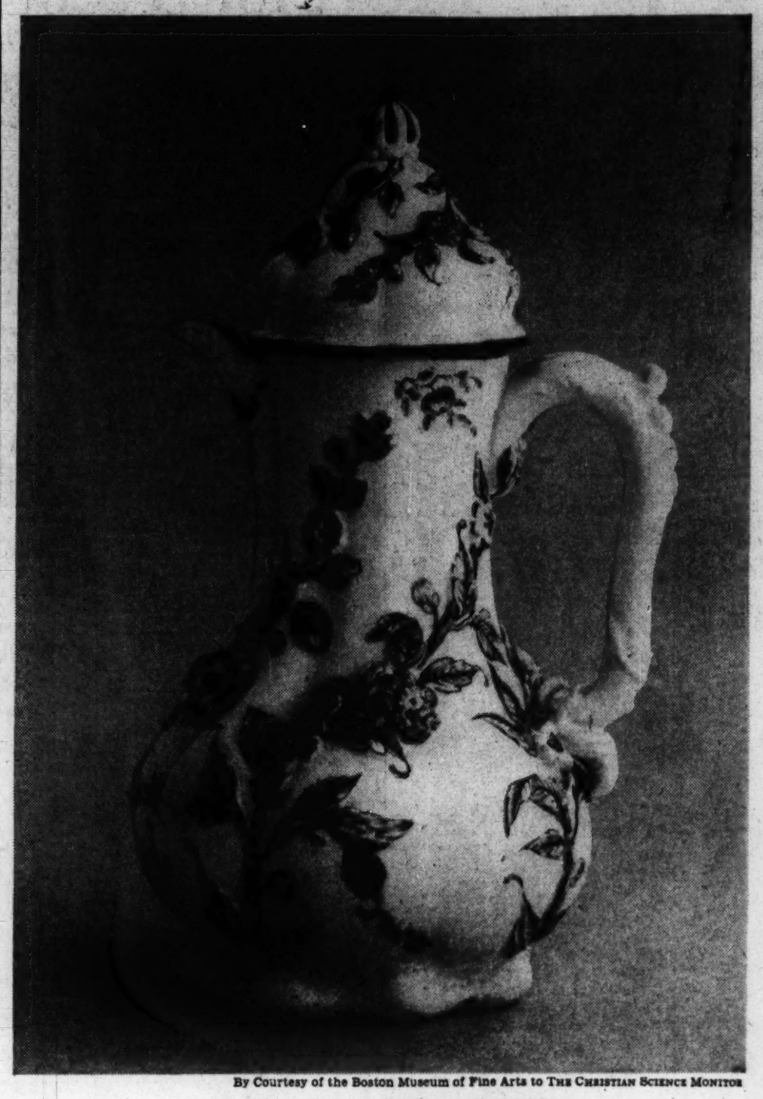
The purple Western Hills lie in the distance; the air is filled at sunset with an eerie sound. You look in vain for the source, until you see pigeons, with little whistles tied to their feet, making music as they wheel through the dusk.

And beyond this great city which breaks against the foot of the wall, is the eternal mystery of China, inexplicable, unpredictable, which gets into the blood of everyone who lives there for even a little time. The "call of the East" is no figment of imagination; it is a gong which forever beats in the ears of those who have once lived there, a gong which calls them back time and again. . . .

I climbed the Great Wall and gazed over the plains into Mongolia. For two thousand miles this wall extends, from Shankaikuan, by the sea, to the borders of Thibet. As impressive today as when the ancients classed them among the wonders of the world, are the massive loops of historic masonry, wandering over crests of hills, scaling peaks which it seems impossible even the foot of man could climb.

Below us, strings of soft-footed camels, with the klang-i-klang of bells, just as in Kublai Khan's day, meandered peacefully along. . . .

"Good-by to all this," I thought. And I didn't want to go.—From "Assigned to Adventure," by IRENE KUHN (Philadelphia: Lippincott).



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHELSEA CHOCOLATE POT (1745-1750)

LONG BEFORE a positive recording, at some time during the first millennium of the Christian era, there were developed in China many of the compounds in common use today, such as paper, gunpowder, and porcelain. For centuries these were distributed in Europe by enterprising travelers. Chinese porcelain was known and prized in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and, when English potters, possibly with the assistance of fugitive European artisans, turned to porcelain manufacture in the eighteenth century, it was natural that the first pieces should show a decided Oriental influence. In this delightful chocolate pot of Chelsea porcelain, the raised flowers derive, perhaps, from the prunus blossoms often seen in relief on the precious *blanc de Chine* porcelain, yet they bear, as well, a strong hint of the influence of the silversmith.

So close a resemblance exists between the composition of the first Chelsea porcelain and the soft pastes of France that it has been concluded the recipe for manufacture was brought to England by a deserter from one of the French factories which flourished some years before the London factory was established. Though this piece is one of the earliest examples of English porcelain known, belonging, as its mark attests, to the Chelsea "triangle period" between 1745 and 1750, it has no trace of the early stages of a groping industry. The modeling and ornamentation suggest an artist of unusual distinction and individuality, who may have started life as a silversmith.

The raised flowers are painted in naturalistic colors on a creamy, translucent ground, and the pot has the brown rim first found on these Chelsea pieces and in general use until the introduction of gilding.

Proofs of God's Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL OF US desire to see greater proofs of the power of God. Many have left their churches because they have not found within them proof of God's power, or any convincing evidence that there is a God. Even devout and earnest students of the Bible sometimes wonder why they do not see today signal proofs of God's power, such as that realized by the Hebrews, who, when thrown into the fiery furnace, were untouched by the flames. Christ Jesus declared (Mark 16:17, 18), "These signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Surely Jesus meant what he said; but mankind, in general, lacks sufficient understanding of his teaching to have the signs or proofs of God's power that follow a correct knowledge of Christ, Truth. If mortals see small evidence of God's power to heal, it is because they have a limited knowledge of God. Willingness to learn about God and His law, which is demonstrable, enables us to know and to prove the power of God.

The child must first learn to know words and their meaning before he can enjoy reading. If one were equally childlike, humble, and willing to learn about God first, then he could more easily realize and enjoy the spiritual blessings which God bestows upon man. To understand God aright, one needs to study the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 228 of this book, Mary Baker Eddy writes: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God."

But why, some may ask, does one need Christian Science to enable him to understand the Bible? The reason for this is that Christian Science has restored Christianity as Jesus taught and practiced it. In the intervening centuries since Jesus' earthly ministry, mankind has lost sight of his teaching, and the night of materialism, with its dense ignorance of God, has obscured the great truths he taught. But Jesus promised there should come a Comforter to bring to remembrance all that he had said. In fulfillment of this promise a spiritually-minded woman, Mrs. Eddy, discovered the true, scientific import of the Scriptures and gave to the world the great fundamental fact of the allness of God, Mind, and the nothingness of matter, the fact upon which rests all Biblical teaching, as well as the ability to demonstrate the power of God.

Mrs. Eddy saw that God is divine Mind, or infinite consciousness; hence all that is discordant or diseased is an illusion or dream, which must be corrected by the application of the truth. Of the Master she writes on page 54 of Science and Health: "In witness of his divine commission, he presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter. This was the highest proof he could have offered of divine Love." In other words, Jesus healed by changing the thought of those who came to him, lifting it to God, the divine source of health.

It is mortal mind, so called, that conceals from humanity the power of God. Mortal mind, as the term is used in Christian Science, designates that which is unreal, or the absence of God, as manifested in ignorance, selfishness, hate, greed, fear, confusion, sin, and disease. The material consciousness, in which these qualities seem to abound, cannot cognize the power of God. With the realization that these errors are not real, but merely negative or ignorant errors of mortal mind, comes the ability to replace them with positive spiritual qualities which reflect God, such as kindness, forgiveness, unselfishness, joy, health, and peace. Unflinching courage in conquering qualities unlike God brings positive proof of God's power.

The understanding that the real man lives not in a material body but in spiritual consciousness, comes as a result of cultivating spiritual qualities. Unpleasant experiences and discordant conditions seem difficult to correct because of our material approach and our material efforts to overcome them. The three Hebrews, when thrown into the furnace, trusted in God; hence they were protected by God, and the flames were powerless to harm them. They had said to the king (Daniel 3:17), "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king."

The infinite goodness of God, His tender love and care for His children, is understood by those who humbly seek to reflect Him in spiritual qualities. All health, harmony, abundance, beauty, joy, peace, companionship, fruition, and power—all things harmonious—are comprised in Mind, infinite divine consciousness. All, therefore, should give earnest heed to these significant words by Mrs. Eddy (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 93): "St. Paul said to the Athenians, 'For in Him we live, and move, and have our being.' This statement is in substance identical with my own: 'There is no life, truth, substance, nor intelligence in matter.' It is quite clear that as yet this grandest verity has not been fully demonstrated, but it is nevertheless true. If Christian Science reiterates St. Paul's teaching, we, as Christian Scientists, should give to the world convincing proof of the validity of this scientific statement of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Rain at Night

Rain that is a part of sleep
and is overheard
through the curtains of a dream
like an echoed word—
I shall know about your coming
when I wake at dawn
from the showering of leaves
after you have gone.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Les Preuves du Pouvoir divin

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS AIMERIONS TOUS obtenir des preuves encore plus grandes du pouvoir de Dieu. Beaucoup ont quitté l'église de leur enfance parce qu'ils n'y ont pas trouvé soit la preuve du pouvoir divin, soit l'irréfutable témoignage de l'existence d'un Dieu. Même parmi ceux qui étudient la Bible avec ferveur et piété, certains se demandent pourquoi ils ne voient pas aujourd'hui d'éclatantes preuves du pouvoir divin, comme celle qu'eurent par exemple les jeunes Hébreux qui dans la fournaise ardente ne furent point atteints par les flammes. Le Christ Jésus a déclaré (Marc 16:17, 18): "Voici les miracles qui accompagneront ceux qui auront cru:... ils imposeront les mains aux malades, et ceux-ci seront guéris." Ces paroles n'étaient pas une vaine promesse, et Jésus exprimait clairement sa pensée; mais le genre humain dans son ensemble comprend peu les enseignements du Maître et n'obtient pas les signes ou les preuves du pouvoir divin dont s'accompagne la connaissance correcte du Christ, de la Vérité. Si les mortels voient rarement les indices du divin pouvoir guérisseur, c'est parce que leur connaissance de Dieu est limitée. Lorsqu'on est prêt à apprendre ce qui concerne Dieu et Sa loi, laquelle est démontrable, on peut connaître et prouver le pouvoir de Dieu.

Pour que la lecture lui devienne un plaisir, l'enfant doit d'abord apprendre à connaître les mots et leur sens. Si le disciple à son tour était humble comme un enfant, s'il voulait d'abord apprendre à connaître Dieu, il saisirait plus facilement les bénédictions spirituelles que Dieu donne à l'homme, et il en jouirait. Pour bien comprendre Dieu, il faut étudier la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. A la page 228 de ce livre, Mary Baker Eddy écrit notamment: "Il n'y a pas de pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. L'omnipotence a tout pouvoir, et reconnaître quelque autre pouvoir, c'est déshonorer Dieu."

Ici l'on demandera peut-être: Mais pourquoi aurions-nous besoin de la Science Chrétienne pour comprendre la Bible? C'est parce que la Science Chrétienne a rétabli le christianisme tel que Jésus l'enseignait et le pratiquait. Au cours des siècles qui suivirent le ministère de Jésus parmi les hommes, on perdit de vue ses enseignements; et la nuit du matérialisme, l'ignorance au sujet de Dieu, obscurcit les grandes vérités qu'il avait enseignées. Mais Jésus avait annoncé la venue d'un Consolateur pour remettre en mémoire tout ce que lui-même avait dit. Conformément à cette promesse, une femme à la pensée spirituelle, Mrs. Eddy, découvrit le vrai sens scientifique des Écritures et révéla au monde ce fait fondamental: la totalité de Dieu, de l'Entendement, et le néant de la matière—fait sur lequel reposent tous les enseignements bibliques ainsi que l'aptitude à démontrer le pouvoir de Dieu.

Mrs. Eddy put voir que Dieu est l'Entendement divin ou la conscience infinie; donc tout ce qui est inharmonieux ou malade est une illusion, un rêve, qu'il faut corriger par l'application de la vérité. Concernant le Maître, l'auteur de *Science et Santé* écrit, à la page 54: "En témoignage de sa mission divine, il présenta la preuve que la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour guérissent les malades et les pécheurs, et triomphent de la mort par l'Entendement, non par la matière. Il n'eût pu offrir de plus grande preuve de l'Amour divin." En d'autres termes, Jésus opérait des guérisons en changeant la pensée de ceux qui venaient à lui, en l'élevant à Dieu, source divine de la santé.

C'est le prétendu entendement mortel qui cache à l'humanité le pouvoir de Dieu. En Science Chrétienne, on emploie l'expression "entendement mortel" pour désigner ce qui est irréel—l'absence de Dieu manifestée par l'ignorance, l'égoïsme, la haine, la cupidité, la crainte, la confusion, le péché, la maladie. La conscience matérielle où ces choses semblent abonder n'arrive pas à saisir le pouvoir de Dieu. Comprendre que ces caractéristiques ne sont point réelles, que ce sont simplement des erreurs de l'entendement mortel, ignorantes ou négatives, permet de les remplacer par les qualités spirituelles positives qui reflètent Dieu: la bienveillance, le pardon, le dévouement, la joie, la santé, la paix *et cætera*. Pour conquérir les mauvaises qualités dissemblables à Dieu, ayons un ferme courage, qui nous apportera la preuve positive du pouvoir divin.

L'homme réel vit non dans un corps matériel mais dans la conscience spirituelle; et l'on arrive à comprendre ce fait si l'on cultive les qualités spirituelles. Les épreuves pénibles et les conditions inharmonieuses semblent difficiles à corriger parce que nous les abordons matériellement et que nous cherchons à les vaincre par des efforts matériels. Les trois jeunes Hébreux qu'on avait jetés dans la fournaise mirent leur confiance en Dieu; aussi les protégea-t-Il, et les flammes s'avérèrent impuissantes à leur nuire. Ils avaient dit au roi (Daniel 3:17): "Le Dieu que nous servons peut nous délivrer, et il nous délivrera certainement de la fournaise ardente et de ta main, ô roi!"

Ceux qui cherchent humblement à refléter Dieu par les qualités spirituelles peuvent comprendre Sa bonté infinie, Son tendre amour, Sa sollicitude pour Ses enfants. La santé, l'harmonie, l'abondance, la beauté, la joie, la paix, les rapports amicaux, la réalisation, le pouvoir—toutes les choses harmonieuses—sont comprises dans l'Entendement, dans la divine conscience infinie. Aussi chacun devrait-il méditer sérieusement ces paroles significatives, écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 93): "Saint Paul dit aux Athéniens: 'Car c'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être.' Cet énoncé est en substance identique au mien: 'Il n'y a ni vie, ni vérité, ni substance, ni intelligence dans la matière.' Il est tout à fait clair que jusqu'à présent cette vérité sublime n'a pas encore été pleinement démontrée, mais elle est néanmoins vraie. Si la Science Chrétienne réitère l'enseignement de saint Paul, nous, en tant que Scientistes Chrétiens, nous devrions donner au monde la preuve convaincante de la validité de cet énoncé scientifique de l'être."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Apprenticed to the Stage

IT WAS DURING our third season that I started the Apprentice Group. I had always felt that in connection with a repertory theatre there should be a school. But it should not be the ordinary dramatic academy, and, above all, it should be *free*.

My idea was to take some thirty or forty young boys and girls, chosen through auditions, and accept them as apprentices to the work of the theatre. There was to be no tuition fee whatever. The only actual courses they would receive were fencing, dancing, speech and make-up. They would be in intimate touch with a repertory theatre working at full speed, would be allowed to watch rehearsals, and occasionally take part as supers in productions which involved big ensemble scenes. They themselves were to work on material which they could choose, and give performances on the stage before the members of the company, who would help them with criticism and advice. After each of their productions I would spend several hours with them, giving my impressions of their work, and answering any questions they wanted to put before me. The greatest advantage seemed to me to lie in the possibilities for observation and study open to them. If they had talent, they would know instinctively how to make use of the chances put before them.

We were swamped with applications. . . . It is tremendously hard to weed them out. The auditions are a real problem. One wants so desperately to be fair; it is impossible to go by outward appearance; sometimes those who seem the most uncouth and awkward prove to be real finds, while a young man with a fine easy manner, a good voice, and a handsome face turns out a total loss. It is necessary to try to sense their *inner* quality. One tries to catch by surprise some trace of sensibility or imagination, humor, or aspiration—some rare quality that springs unconsciously from their very centre.

Poor children, they look upon the audition as an ordeal! If they only knew what an ordeal it is for me!

Only a few months ago I gave the auditions for the coming season. . . . I gave nearly six hundred individual hearings and chose nearly fifty students. Some of that number will in all probability be eliminated during the first months of the season.

Mrs. Edward Bok, whose marvelous work with the Curtis Institute is so well known, has taken a great interest in the Civic Repertory Theatre. Among the many helpful things she has done to further our work is her donation of a scholarship fund, enabling four of the most talented apprentices to stay on a second year with our theatre; during this second year they are sometimes allowed to play bits and to understudy.

The plan has worked out remarkably well. And it has been interesting and stimulating. During the season of 1932-33 there were five young members of the company who had worked up from various apprentice groups during the preceding few years.

On many occasions, I must confess, we have all wished the students far, far away! . . . But they are so young; and if out of fifty you find one who *really* has something, it's worth while putting up with the rest of them!—From "At 33," by EVA LE GALLIENNE (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Magnificence With A Laugh

AT THAT TIME Miss Lowell's name was merely a name to me, and Boston genealogies had not impressed their proud authority on my imagination. But during the following winter I was enlightened. The president of Harvard was being dined by alumni in Chicago, and at the same moment his wife was the guest of honor at a feminine banquet where I occupied an inconspicuous place. As we were beginning the dessert, an imposing figure appeared in the remote distance at the top of a half-flight of steps, and "Oh, there's Amy!" said Mrs. Lowell in a voice which accepted resignedly anything that Amy might do. Even then I did not connect this "Amy" with my correspondent, two of whose poems we had by that time accepted; absorbed, I listened to her melodious words of greeting and watched the ponderous and regal figure slowly descend the steps.

She took possession of the occasion and the company—no one else was of any account. Our hostess presented her to each of the dozen-or-so women at the table and we all made room, and my mind was still woolgathering when, on hearing my name, the newcomer turned a powerfully reproachful eye upon me with the query, "Well, since you've taken 'em, why don't you print 'em?"

So this mighty personage of august physique and fortune and lineage, sister of the president of Harvard, cousin of James Russell Lowell, was my correspondent, my poet-contributor, she of the beautiful handwriting and the meticulous precisions of taste in words and phrasing! I was not only duly impressed, I yielded gladly to the spell of her half-magnificent, half-humorous personality—for there was always a laugh in her to confuse the magnificence. She literally sank into a chair, spreading herself comfortably and quizzing the crowd; doing not more than her share of talk, perhaps, but monopolizing more than her share of attention.—From "A Poet's Life," by HARRIET MONROE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Galleries

Here on the walls recaptured, held,
Are days beside the sea;
The last snow banking up a stream;
All springtime in a tree.

A humble house made lovely with
Wisteria in bloom;
A dog's soft head; the copper bowl
In the corner of a room.

A waving chain of hills in blue
As winter evening falls—
Go slowly by to find these things
Recaptured on the walls.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939

Two-State Toll War Increases In Intensity

Connecticut's fee - free passage over Merritt Parkway for residents only stirs N.Y. officials.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11—Difficulties between Connecticut and New York residents over the levying of tolls on the express highway system linking the two States appeared to be greater today as the $10-a-year special automobile markers, entitling motorists to toll-free passage over the Merritt Parkway, were denied to all but owners of Connecticut-registered cars.

A ruling by the Connecticut Attorney General made it impossible for New Yorkers living in Westchester County to buy the toll-free markers unless they obtained extra Connecticut registrations for their cars—at the regular rates. The action came shortly after the Park Commissioners of Westchester County, New York, formally asked permission of the County Supervisors to establish a similar 10-cent toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway on their side of the State line in reprisal against the new Merritt Parkway toll.

Thus the contest between the two States appeared to have been intensified today, with the possibility of reciprocal exemptions across the border for local residents considerably diminished. Both States were seeking means, however, to exempt the local residents against the tolls on their own side of the State line.

In the meantime, tourists who use the express highways as a means of getting through New York City between New England and the South seemed likely to bear the heaviest burden of the growing system of tolls.

Newport 'Heaven' For 'Father' Divine

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11 (AP)—"Father" Divine, Negro religious leader who has been acquiring "heavens" in exclusive sections, now is about to acquire one in this summer colony of high society.

Mrs. Angela Kaufman, owner of a mansion known as "The Castles," said "Father" Divine "will have the property" for his flock of "angels." Whether it will be a gift, sale, or trade, Mrs. Kaufman would not say, but she added that the Harlem religious leader would "be here within a week."

Mrs. Kaufman indicated, without saying so flatly, that her action was taken because of her failure to obtain a liquor license for the mansion she had converted into a summer hotel.

Atlantic Shipping Warned of Icebergs

Discovery of icebergs in a trans-Atlantic shipping lane (track C) used since June 28, at a spot approximately 240 miles southeast of Cape Race, resulted in an order today by the North Atlantic Track Agreement to all trans-Atlantic shipping to use a more southern lane (track B).

Although track C had been open for nearly two weeks, one of the two ice patrol ships, the United States Coast Guard cutter Champlain, radioed today the discovery of bergs in the westbound lane of track C. The Track Agreement immediately radioed instructions through the United States Hydrographic office at Boston, to all shipping to use track B, 90 miles to the south.

State Judges Differ On Bathing Suit Tops

CHELSEA, Mass. (AP)—Asserting he thought the Metropolitan District Commission ruling requiring men bathers to wear tops to their bathing suits was unreasonable, Judge Frank D. Crowley, July 10, acquitted a bather charged with wearing only trunks at Revere Beach.

A week ago in the same courtroom, Judge Paul J. McDonald fined 12 men for violation of the rule.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds shifting to southwesterly Wednesday.

Central New England on Thursday: General indications are favorable for continued fair weather with rising temperature.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday except local thunder showers Wednesday in the extreme north portion; warmer in the interior Wednesday.

Rest of New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday somewhat warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds becoming west or southwest Wednesday and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	91	Minneapolis	68	81
Bermuda	75	87	New Orleans	76	81
Chicago	64	75	New York	64	80
Denver	66	99	Norfolk	74	90
Helena	62	93	Philadelphia	68	91
Kansas City	75	90	St. Louis	68	88
Los Angeles	65	78	San Francisco		60
Miami	79	86	Washington	66	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 11.
B—Maximum, July 10

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:18 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 7:56 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

Common Clay Film Discoverers

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. Ernst A. Hauser — Of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. Desirée S. le Beau — Research chemist of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company

Chemists Use Common Clay In Development of New Film

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Development from common clay of a film which looks like celluloid or cellophane and which can be stored in water for an indefinite time without deteriorating, was announced at the Sixteenth Colloid Symposium of The American Chemical Society at Stanford University by Prof. Ernst A. Hauser of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Desirée S. le Beau of Dewey and Almy Company, Cambridge, Mass.

In sheet form it promises to supplant sheet mica, Professor Hauser explained. Mica is a strategic military material important in insulation and involving many industries, but which the United States has to import in quantity from foreign countries.

The first sheets made from pure clay resulted from a laboratory "accident" about a year ago. A solution of muddy water in a jar was left on a shelf. The mud dried and was deposited on the sides of the jar and when touched the whole shell came out intact and exhibited qualities resembling tough paper. But it would swell and return to muddy water when liquid was added. Called alsifilm, the material nevertheless had many amazing qualities. It was non-inflammable and would stand extremely high temperatures without decomposition. It resisted oil and organic solvents in general.

In dry condition it had satisfactory electrical insulation properties, which, however, dropped rapidly as soon as the film picked up traces of moisture.

But now it has been made water-resistant and overcomes this drawback, retaining all the good qualities of the original clay film. Both in regard to its general properties and its actual composition, the material, as Professor Hauser pointed out, is comparable to fine mica of which the United States must import thousands of tons per year from abroad.

"The fact that alsifilm can be produced in any desired size and thickness and in general is decidedly more flexible than natural mica," Professor Hauser said, "has opened entirely new industrial applications, particularly in the field of electrical insulation. From the purely scientific point of view, the reported progress is of extreme significance. Once more it has proved that the chemistry and physics of matter present in extremely fine comminutions has successfully been applied in solving one of nature's precious secrets.

"In recent years the use of X-rays has very materially broadened our knowledge of the intimate structure of crystals. Today we have at our disposal a very definite idea as to how mica and other clay minerals have been constructed by nature and in which way they differ from each other. Although the difference between natural mica and the bentonitic clays used in producing alsifilm (aluminum silicate film) might seem insignificant, it called for extensive research to find an economical method of transforming common clay into a product which can be substituted for mica."

Providence to Light Out Gangs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Floodlights will be placed on all municipal recreation fields this summer to keep boys out of pool rooms and street corner gangs, if Superintendent of Playgrounds Henry J. Bishop has his way, and it looks now as if he will.

It is Mr. Bishop's contention that if lights are provided, the playgrounds may be kept open after dark and thus extend the period during which the City offers a counter-inducement to the attractions of gangdom.

The plan now under consideration is for the police school squad, under Sergeant Axel Johnson, to provide safe and wholesome recreational activities during the day time, and for Mr. Bishop and his Playground Department to direct the activities in the evenings.

Co-operating in this fashion, the two Departments believe they can make the "youths their friends."

World Is Invited To Boston Museum

Radio listeners in 27 countries were invited, yesterday, to visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by E. D. Warner, president of the C. F. Hovey Company, in a radio talk over short-wave Station W1XAL.

Sponsored by the Boston Retail Trade Board as part of its "See Boston in 1939" campaign, Mr. Warner's address stressed the significance of the fact that practically every one of the 27 lands reached by W1XAL has contributed to making the Boston Museum "one of the world's greatest treasure houses."

"Within its walls," he said, "are sculpture, prehistoric flint implements and jewelry from ancient Egypt; marbles, bronzes, engraved gems, and vases from classic Greece; paintings from France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, England and America; stained glass from England of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, silver from the superb American silversmiths of 1640 to 1810, textiles from pre-Inca graves in Peru.

"There are tapestries of early French and Flemish craftsmanship; brocades and other richly-colored textiles from Asia and Asia Minor; paintings and bronzes from India; masterpieces of Islamic pottery and Persian rug-weaving; ceramics, lacquers and delicate paintings from China, Korea, Japan and Central Asia; prints and drawings of priceless worth from a score of countries."

Mr. Warner concluded by noting that 400,000 persons had visited the Museum last year and extended a cordial invitation from Greater Boston's 3,000,000 citizens to the world-wide W1XAL audience to be among this year's visitors.

N. H. Shoe Firm Gets $4,004 Fines

CONCORD, N. H., July 11 (AP)—The Federal Government fired a resounding opening gun in this State today for maintenance of fair labor practices when a Manchester shoe concern and two of its executives were fined a total of $4,004 for violation of the wages and hour act.

First prosecution of such a case in this district, the fines were assessed against the Myrna Shoe, Inc., and David and Samuel Schaer, President and Treasurer, respectively, of the company. Pleas of guilty had been entered.

Governor Hits New Snag In Backus Ouster

Expected to be reported at once, bill is held up in Senate for public hearing Monday.

Efforts of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) to obtain passage of a bill reorganizing the Massachusetts Division of Securities so as to abolish the position of John D. Backus (D), head of the Division, struck another snag today, despite the predominantly Republican complexion of the Legislature.

The bill, which had been turned down by one Republican-dominated committee, and then reconsidered and approved, in face of the Governor's demand for prompt approval, was held up in the Senate Ways and Means Committee today for a public hearing next Monday. Administration Senators had expected the bill to be reported favorably today.

The Committee's action also was surprising in view of the drive for final adjournment of the Legislature within two weeks, and caused some speculation as to the significance of the move.

Rushed through the House of Representatives in one day through the adoption of unusual parliamentary tactics, the bill already has been given one public hearing by the Committee on State Administration.

It was at this hearing that Mr. Backus, one-time secretary to former Gov. James M. Curley, declared that Harcourt Amory, Boston broker and Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, "fathered" the Governor's bill. Mr. Saltonstall sought unsuccessfully to have the Public Utilities Commission oust Mr. Backus as a resul of his statement, contending that the director had "impugned" his motives.

The Comimttee also announced that a bill calling for abolition of the State Smoke Inspection Division—another part of the Governor's emergency retrenchment program—would be given public hearing on Monday. This bill was passed by the House at the same time the measure calling for abolition of the securities division was approved.

Shore Town Shows Clean Record For Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE GOMPTON, R. I.—Thousands of machines pass over the narrow highways and around the sharp curves of this little town on their way to the beaches; yet, the Town Fathers boast of a low acicdent record that will be hard to beat.

Records of the research division of the State Motor Vehicle Registry go back to 1926, and the town's fatality slate is clean during that period. This means that there has not been a motor fatality in the period of more than 4,500 days for which records exist.

And as one old resident put it, "You can add another 1,000 days and you could not find one either."

Gasoline Explodes At Weymouth Fire

Firemen fighting a three-alarm fire in the Weymouth Art Leather Company, on East Street, East Weymouth, today were showered with debris when 10,000 gallons of gasoline exploded, driving them back from the scene. Fire loss is estimated at $250,000.

All South Shore train traffic was tied up for two hours while the fire raged through the main building. Clouds of dense black smoke which could be seen for miles attracted hundreds of motorists who added to the difficulties of the firemen and policemen. Telephone and power wires in the vicinity of the plant were burned.

The fire, according to Walter Moe, an employee, started in the pyro room and then quickly spread to 14 small buildings in the plant, several of them housing explosives. Moe fled with his clothes in flames. A passing motorist helped him to beat out the fire.

Three 10,000 gallon tanks, filled with benzine, were saved by the efforts of the firemen.

Men and apparatus from Quincy and Braintree worked with the Weymouth department.

Snow Loaders Rushed to Rescue Summer Job

By a Staff Photographer

Substitute for Striking WPA Crane Operators

Huntington Avenue Subway work only temporarily halted as Boston's Public Works Department lends its belt conveyers for digging operations.

Boston's snow loaders were pulled from their summer storage yards and put to work today on the Huntington Avenue subway project as a result of the WPA strike.

Two days ago the 28 crane operators went on strike, protesting the new WPA order calling for a 130-hour work month at reduced pay schedules. Dirt was piling up on the subway digging, so Col. Thomas H. Sullivan, Boston PWA chief and also Chairman of the Transit Commission, asked Boston's Public Works Department to loan the belt conveyors used for loading snow.

This permitted work to continue, at least for the near surface operations. Colonel Sullivan said something else would have to be found for the deeper digging, unless the strike ends.

In the meantime today, WPA officials reported some 300 workers out of the State's total of 91,000 still on strike. This was about 100 less than were reported absent yesterday.

Officials reported today that 6,730 workers were dropped from the rolls yesterday, a part of the nation-wide dropping of 200,000 necessitated by the Congressional cut in the WPA appropriation.

Boston Will See Modern Clipper Ship Challenge

First of the "rejuvenated" clipper ships—the ultra-modern cargo-passenger motorships of the United States Maritime Commission that are named after famous clipper ships of the 1850 era—to visit Boston, will be the Challenge, due here July 20.

The 459-foot "C-2" type vessel, allocated to the American Hampton Roads Line-Yankee Line, was built at Kearney, N. J., and was launched May 20. She sails on her initial voyage from Baltimore, Md., July 12, calling at Hampton Roads, Va., and Philadelphia before coming to Boston, and loading outbound cargo at each of these ports, for London, Hull, Hamburg, and Dundee. Peabody & Lane of State Street are local agents.

Challenge is named after the clipper built in 1851 by William Webb, in New York. The order for the original vessel specified she must be the best, if not the fastest, sailing vessel in the world, regardless of cost. Her mainmast towered 190 feet above deck and was 210 feet in length from heel to truck, making the Challenge the loftiest ship of the clipper era. She was the first three-deck clipper to be constructed, and was the largest and longest merchant ship built in the United States, up to that time.

Prison's Solitary Rule Is Modified

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Warden Clement Ferling of Rhode Island State Prison today announced liberalization of the solitary confinement regulations by removal of solid wooden doors which kept light and air out of punishment cells and by allowing prisoners one full meal a day instead of the previous diet of bread and water with only one regular meal in five days.

Warden Ferling, who before becoming warden here several months ago, served as administrative assistant to Warden Lewis E. Lawes at Sing Sing, said he had modified the old solitary confinement system because it "goes back to the days of barbarism and savagery."

Boston's Business Outlook; More Confidence in Future

Confidence in the future of business on the part of many small manufacturers, is seen by M. D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in the industrial expansions made in the Boston Metropolitan Area during the past two months.

Jobs for more than 350 persons were provided by 13 new manufacturing companies starting operations in the two months, and scores of additional positions were opened by 12 expansions by commercial and industrial firms already in business. The latter program calls for utilization of 75,000 feet of additional floor space, and the new construction of 34,000 feet.

Two factors appear among the expansions, which are of major importance to the Boston industrial area, said Mr. Liming. "First is the establishment of additional warehouse, storage and handling facilities by two firms which have had ample opportunity to sample the business potentialities of this, the nation's third wholesale market, and key center for the rich New England area," he said.

"Secondly, we believe it is possible to detect an underlying confidence in the future of business on the part of many small manufacturers, in which this area abounds, for among the expansions are several instances of firms, formerly tenants, which have taken over the ownership of larger properties and carried out extensive improvements to buildings and made important additions of machinery and equipment.

"During the five months of this year, there have been 34 expansions which, in addition to providing hundreds of jobs in industry, have furnished employment for building trades and transportation workers and makers of equipment and machinery, and have resulted in the use of construction of approximately a half million square feet of additional floor space."

The 13 new companies make a total for this year of 46 new firms, employing more than 1,500 persons, according to the Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial affairs. This is six more new companies than were started in the same period last year, and double the number of jobs have been provided by this year's new companies.

Harbor Mined, Shipping Warned

Shipping was warned today that mines have been planted in Boston's lower harbor, between Rainsford Island and Point Allerton. They were laid by the 9th Coast Artillery, U. S. A., in charge of harbor defense.

Ships were advised to use caution in approaching the harbor and avoid marked areas so propellers would not foul the wires and other connections on the mines. The mines are not loaded.

This announcement was made by Maj. H. D. Cassard of the Coast Artillery, who stated that mine and cable operations are being conducted through Aug. 9. The mines, he said, will be marked by special buoys during the day and at night a small boat with appropriate lights will be anchored in the center of the mined area.

Warning to ships is being radiocast by the branch hydrographic office in Boston.

Case Against R. I. Teacher Drags On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It will be next fall before Rhode Islanders know the status of Joseph A. Lozenzo, junior high school teacher, who was suspended on May 10 for permitting Morris Kominsky, Communist candidate for Governor at the last election, to address one of his classes.

According to the rules of the department Mr. Lozenzo should have been given a hearing within 30 school days, but no action was taken by Superintendent of Schools James L. Hanley before the term ended. Neither did the School Board consider the matter at its July meeting.

A committee from the Providence Central Federated Union of the American Federation of Labor has attempted to have the case heard, without results. Mr. Lozenzo was suspended in accordance with a little known regulation which provided that no person could address a class without permission of the Superintendent of Schools.

French Experts View Rescue Diving Bell

By the Associated Press

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11

Seeking new life-saving means against possible undersea disasters in the future, three representatives of the French Government inspected today the nine-ton diving bell that made history in the rescue of 33 men from the sunken submarine Squalus.

Capt. Halford Greenlee, Manager of the Navy Yard here, told the Frenchmen they were welcome to the plans of the bell and that drafts of any of the Navy's life-saving devices were available at any time "to any foreign government."

Twenty-six men perished aboard the Squalus, and the French suffered a much greater loss in the subsequent sinking of the submarine Phenix off Indo-China.

Dealers Ask Regulation Of 'Gas' Industry

'Adulteration of fuel' by unscrupulous dealers in price war charged at state hearing.

State regulation of retail gasoline dealers to prevent sale of inferior fuel was urged before a legislative committee today by the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association.

Declaring that the industry was suffering from a "price war" made possible by "adulteration of fuel" by unscrupulous dealers, a large delegation from the Association appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and urged passage of a regulating and licensing measure.

It appeared from testimony of the dealers that they wished the State to insure certain standards of quality in gasoline in order that "unfair competition" might be eliminated and a price schedule of a higher standard be maintained.

License System Urged

The bill favored by the Association would set up a Division in the Department of Labor and Industries to police the retail gasoline industry and analyze samples of gasoline taken from pumps Dealers would be charged $5 for an annual registration fee. Such fees, it was estimated, would yield about $75,000 revenue a year from the 15,000 dealers in the State.

The measure already has been approved by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Rubin Chase of West Springfield and Robert Bushnell, counsel for the Dealers' Association, headed the delegation. Mr. Bushnell predicted that regulation of the industry would put hundreds of men back to work.

"The public is not aware of conditions which have developed in the industry in the last 30 months," he said. "This legislation will not help any one class, group or trade, but will protect the public from fraud and adulteration."

Another speaker said a "price war" had been going on in the industry for several weeks.

Boston to Study N. Y. City System

Six members of Mayor Tobin's financial advisory committee will leave for New York City tonight where they will interrogate Mayor La Guardia and his staff tomorrow as to how the greatest city in the world is run. The trip will be paid for out of city funds, it was stated.

The group will report to Mayor Tobin and the full membership of the financial advisory committee at a meeting in the Mayor's office on Friday.

While it has not been specified just what phase of New York municipal activity will be studied by the committee, it is expected that the group will concentrate upon New York's sources of revenue. The advisory committee was formed by the Mayor to consider, among other things, new sources of revenue for Boston.

The Boston group which will interview the New York officials is as follows:

Charles F. Adams, representing the Chamber of Commerce; P. A. O'Connell, Retail Trade Board; Charles O. Ruddy, president of the Council of Presidents, Boston School Department; John J. Carney, Boston Central Labor Union; John C. Kiley, Boston Real Estate Exchange; Leo T. Foster, Boston Municipal Survey Committee.

Jersey Cow Gives Milk 'For Century'

STORRS, Conn., July 11 (AP)—A University of Connecticut Jersey cow has produced during her lifetime enough milk to supply the average family for 100 years—151,319 pounds—a new world's record for the breed.

The official announcement was made by Prof. G. C. White, who said that Radiant Romance Storrs, also had furnished 10 times her weight in butter, enough to keep the average family's toast buttered on both sides for a century.

Providence Seeks An FSCC Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Designation of Providence as one of the six key cities for establishment of the Federal "stamp plan" for the distribution of surplus commodities to relief families is being sought by Mayor John F. Collins.

Mayor Collins predicted the adoption of the plan here would mean "possibly a 50 per cent increase in the amount of nutrition going into relief families, at little additional cost to the city."

The "stamp plan" was begun at Rochester, N. Y., May 16 as an experiment of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The corporation plans this year to spend $65,000,000 for the acquisition of surplus foodstuffs.

The FSCC, instead of using its funds simply to buy up surplus goods, will use the money to redeem blue stamps given relief clients to buy food from co-operating grocers.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village— Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Spy Hunt." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount— Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Fenway: 1:10, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway, 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Normandie— "Dark Victory," featuring Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:44. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery in "Fast and Loose." 9:41 a. m., 1:16, 4:51, 9:26.

University— "Only Angels Have Wings," with Jean Arthur and Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:45, 9. Also John Howard in "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Tremont— "Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. Also Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum— Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner— "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 3, 6:20, 9:35.

Trans-Lux— "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington. Also news and short subjects.

Repertory— "Suez," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Also John Barrymore in "The Great Man Votes." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial— "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:30. "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:15 a. m., 2:15. Also previews: "Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson, at 7 and 10. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman" at 5:45 and 8:45.

Uptown— "Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 2:25, 6:05, 9:40. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer." 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

South Station Theater— Vacation preview series. "Inside the Capitol," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreel and other short subjects.

Scollay and Modern— "Undercover Doctor," featuring Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

RKO Boston— "Blind Alley," with Chester Morris, Ralph Bellamy and Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Metropolitan— The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:20.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

Program

1. Wedding March from "Coq d'Or" — Rimsky-Korsakov
2. Symphony No. 2 in D major — Beethoven
   Last two movements:
   III. Scherzo (Allegro)
   IV. Allegro molto
3. Overture to "William Tell" — Rossini
   (Solo 'Cello: H. Droeshmans)
   Interval
4. Prelude to "Lohengrin" — Wagner
5. Hora Staccato — Dinicu-Heifetz
6. Valse Triste — Sibelius
7. "Knightsbridge" March from "London Suite" — Eric Coates

Tomorrow

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment—Esplanade Concert for children, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour of print galleries by Miss Peabody, 11 a. m.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Vermont's Farm Women Enjoy Annual Week at Fletcher Farm

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 11—Rural women from all parts of the State are attending the sixth annual Vermont Farm Women's week which opened Sunday at the Fletcher Farm in Proctorsville. The "week" was arranged in co-operation with the adult education center at the Fletcher Farm. This farm was owned by the family whose name it bears for more than 100 years and a few years ago was made a center for the educational interests of men and women active in community life.

"Echoes of the London Conference" will be the theme of this year's meeting and 13 of the women who attended the sessions of the Associated Country Women of the World will make their reports during the week's program.

Making handicraft articles, consideration of current events, talks on agriculture, social afternoons and performances by the Fletcher Farm Players are included in the week's agenda. Among the speakers listed are Miss Alice Wilson of St. Johnsbury Academy, Miss Abbie Graham of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Marjorie Luce and Dr. H. R. Varney of the Vermont Extension Service.

Flood Repair Fund

Included in the $3,500,000 flood repair appropriation bill passed by the 1939 Legislature was a provision for reimbursing towns for funds spent or obligated on repair work prior to passage of the measure. It was originally estimated that flood-hit Vermont towns had a potential claim on the fund of approximately $450,000. Figures at the Highway Department show, however, that up to this week claims amounting to only $72,620 have been filed, of which $59,655 have been paid.

Distribution of the $3,500,000 involved Governor Aiken and the State Highway Board in a controversy a month ago which was settled by Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones. He ruled that the Department could not be reimbursed for about $47,000 in funds already spent for the PWA flood repair bridge program. The Governor had objected to using $500,000 of the special appropriation to pay the State's share of expenses involved in 50 PWA bridge projects placed under contract before the flood repair bill became law, although agreeing that the towns should be reimbursed.

Williston's Repairs

Citizens of the town of Williston are planning repairs to their 107-year-old church in preparation for the State's celebration two years hence of Vermont's entrance to the Union. The reason for the reconstruction program is that the town feels a special pride in the forthcoming observance because it was Williston that gave the State Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont.

An attempt was made during the last session of the Legislature to obtain the funds necessary for reconstruction. This failed, so a special town committee was appointed to raise funds.

The building has not been used for 40 years and is in comparatively good condition.

At the beginning of the 19th century, when Williston had a population of 836 and Burlington—now Vermont's largest city—had a population of only 815, a group of Williston residents formed the Calvinist Congregational Society, the fifth society of the denomination to be formed in Chittenden County. It was not until 32 years later that the church building itself was erected.

One of those active on formation of the church organization was Gov. Martin Chittenden, son of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

Cut in WPA Projects?

Although Governor Aiken is pleased with the appointment, made permanent last week, of Harold N. Baker as Works Projects Administrator, Democratic leaders of opposing Rutland and St. Albans and Burlington factions are particularly disgruntled. Mr. Baker was a former engineer in charge of Vermont WPA projects and succeeds Samuel P. Crosby, whose resignation became effective July 1.

The Governor said he expected to "talk things over" with Mr. Baker in the near future—intimating this was imposible under the regime of Mr. Crosby, the so-called stormy petrel of Vermont Democratic politics. A reduction in State WPA projects is imperative, the Governor said, since the Legislature cut the State's participating contribution from $100,000 to $50,000, $35,000 of which would be needed for "must" projects.

The State Tax Department has reported an anticipated $40,000 drop in income tax receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 as compared with the previous period, but reported gains in both cigarette and electrical energy tax revenue.

In spite of the decrease, however, Tax Commissioner Erwin M. Harvey's report showed total revenue from the tax, for the period, was second highest since it became effective in 1931. Collections totalled $718,523.

Medway Bank Head Named

MEDWAY, Mass., July 11 (AP)—Former State Representative Thomas F. Malloy became President today of the Medway Savings Bank, succeeding Evan F. Richardson of Millis, who resigned a month ago. Mr. Malloy, a former Town Selectman, was elected by the Board of Trustees last night.

Investigators of Public Works Activities

By a Staff Photographer

Charles P. Howard — Former Chairman of State Commission of Administration and Finance

John L. Hurley — Former Assistant Attorney General of State of Massachusetts

Henry L. Shattuck — Member of Boston City Council and former Treasurer of Harvard University

Squandering Charged in Tree Removals

(Continued from Page 1)

average cost in 1937 of tree removal on state-aid highways. He said the federal average for removal of 416 trees had been $13.67, while on Chapter 90 work (highways built by the Commonwealth in co-operation with cities and towns) the cost had averaged $8.55 apiece.

Mr. Houghton also pointed out that just a month after the hurricane the Kelleher Company had taken a contract from the Public Works Department for removing trees at $10 apiece.

Mr Murphy then sought to show that firms sometimes made a low bid on tree removal, expecting to make it up on other work.

Mr. Callahan is facing the ouster proceedings following his refusal to resign last month when the investigating commission submitted its preliminary report. The report has now been reduced to 14 specific charges of squandering and absence of good business methods, mostly having to do with contracts let just after the hurricane and flood.

Cost of Removal

After Mr. Callahan had called his three witnesses, Mr. Rugg called upon Ernest P. Whitehead, a private contractor, who said that he had removed 21 stumps ranging from 10 to 12 inches in diameter from the grounds of the Worcester Art Museum at a cost of $5.82 apiece and that he had removed 43 laid over stumps of from 22 to 24 inches in diameter at a cost of $4.27 each.

He further testified that he had done some town work, supplying materials and equipment while the WPA furnished labor and that stumps had been removed at a cost ranging from 83½ cents to $3.53, depending upon size. He said his costs represented about 40 to 50 per cent of the total cost, including labor.

Mr. Murphy, for the most part, sought to bring out that a shortage of contractors and equipment at the time of the hurricane had boomed prices. It was understood that Mr. Callahan himself planned to take the stand and emphasize this point.

'Matured Economy' Held Need

(Continued from Page 1)

Progress, Dr. Meiklejohn recalled, Gardiner C. Means, since 1935 Director of the Industrial Section of the Natural Resources Committee in Washington, gave one of the first widely-noted statements on the desirability of "administered prices." At that time, with feeling still strong against "combinations in restraint of trade" and with free competition almost universally favored, the idea was regarded as revolutionary. Today the supporters of administered prices—which must depend upon some sort of "combination"—and of free competition, are very nearly evenly balanced among American economists, she reported.

Free Competition

Free competition Dr. Meiklejohn pointed out, is closely associated with an era of expanding economy, but in a "mature economy" its benefits are not so apparent and "monopolies," "combinations," and government control of prices are viewed more kindly.

Combinations, she continued, are able to fix prices and control output in times of recession—a procedure which saves the money of stockholders, but which results in wholesale layoffs of workers, thus intensifying depression.

Industries in which free competition is the rule, on the other hand, she said, demonstrated during the depression that by reducing prices to keep up output they were able to maintain employment—but not dividends.

Unused human and plant resources offer a wonderful opportunity in the United States, Dr. Meiklejohn stated—when a way can be found to keep "economic machinery in mesh."

Rise in Income

If the income of the 54 per cent of American families now receiving less than $1,250 a year, could be raised to an average $1,500, she declared, the problem would be met. Statisticians have shown, she said, that such a lift in income for those in the lower brackets would result in such spending increases as $385,000,000 a year more for transportation and $11,000,000 more for oranges.

It is a "moral imperative," Dr. Meiklejohn asserted, for American citizens to grasp the economic situation, despite the "flat contradictions by prominent experts which are constantly printed in the daily press."

Institute members left the lecture with three questions to consider in their discussions—questions on which Dr. Meiklejohn will lecture again next week, she said. They were: "Can we force industry to compete? Do we actually want competition? If we abandon competition what kind of controls can be substituted to assure plenty instead of scarcity?"

Tonight in Billings Hall at 8:15 Dorothy Detzer, National Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will give a public lecture on "The United States in the World Situation."

Auctioneer Sells Sleigh As Heat Wave Hits 93

MANCHESTER, Conn., July 11 (AP)—A sweltering 93-degree temperature didn't keep George H. Waddell, Town Treasurer, from snapping up a bargain.

Mopping away perspiration, he bought a sleigh that autioneer Robert M. Reid had tried without success to sell last winter.

N. E. Congressmen Favor Embargo On Arms, 3 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—With attention centered on President Roosevelt's dispute with Congress over neutrality policy, a majority of the New England congressional delegation today stands opposed to repeal of the arms embargo provision of the neutrality bill.

During the past few days it has been revealed that New Englanders, both Senators and Representatives, favor retention of the embargo on sales of arms and ammunition to belligerents by approximately 3 to 1.

Senators' Stand

In the Senate, leaders of the neutrality bloc, which proposes fighting the President's demands for repeal of the embargo clause, claim nine of New England's 12 Senators are on their side. They list them as Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, Frederick Hale (R) of Maine, Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, and Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont.

In the House of Representatives, 18 New Englanders went on record in favor of the Vorys arms embargo amendment to the Bloom bill, six opposed it and five were absent. Thus 27 New England Senators and Representatives are listed for retention of the embargo while only six Representatives are committed against it.

Where They Stand

Unrecorded on the issue are Senators Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island and Representatives Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts and Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont. Presumably, these have not yet decided what stand to take.

Representatives who supported the arms embargo in the House are Albert E. Austin (R) of Connecticut, George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts, Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts, William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, B. J. Monkiewicz (R) of Connecticut, James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, Charles F. Risk (R) of Rhode Island, Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island, Clyde H. Smith (R) of Maine, George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts and Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts.

Those who opposed the arms embargo are Representatives Thomas R. Ball (R) of Connecticut, Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut and Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire.

Negro Women to Meet

Boston negro circles were busy today in preparation for the forthcoming annual convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., which will hold sessions in Symphony Hall and Charles Street Church July 23. The group, claiming membership of 2,500 in some 44 states, will welcome visitors to an art exhibit in Exhibition Hall of Symphony Hall.

Relics of Colonial Days Linger in Portsmouth, N. H.

In Search of New England
Tenth of 18 Articles

Portsmouth, N. H.

All the essentials of a modern small city are to be found in the civic organization and conduct of Portsmouth, New Hampshire's only seaport. With a population of a little more than 15,000, it has schools of high New England standards, the usual municipal public services, a dozen churches, half as many banks, an excellent hotel, a daily newspaper, an airport, and is less than two hours from Boston, by rail or motor.

It is the trading center for a considerable area, and on motor route U. S. 1, to Maine and New Hampshire resorts. The Portsmouth Navy Yard is just across the Piscataqua River, which puts it in Kittery, Maine, but it is an industrial and scenic part of the Portsmouth picture. The great summer-resort-hotel Wentworth, is also credited to Portsmouth's account, but it is on an island large enough to be a township by itself—New Castle. There are many other islands in the deepwater bay, two miles by three, at the head of which Portsmouth lies, and the boundary line between the two states takes a winding course through them, following the ship channel.

With all this said of Portsmouth's modernity, its character is of the far past, as Americans see history. Outside the business center, streets are narrow and winding, many shaded by arching trees and lined by houses over a century old. Warner, Wentworth-Gardner, Moffatt-Ladd and Governor Langdon homes, are but typical mansions that are likely to stop one's motor, so proud is the dignity with which they call for admiration and arouse respect for the Colonial princes of commerce who built and occupied them.

Wentworth Home

Among these the Wentworth name is most conspicuous, associated with several most notable residences of pre-Revolutionary days. Benning Wentworth was first Governor of the Province of New Hampshire. Appointed in 1741 when it was made independent of Massachusetts Colony, he held the office for 26 years. He built in 1750 a house of 45 rooms, still standing on the road to Little Harbor, with little change from his day. His successor was a nephew, John, whose house built in 1769 forms one wing of Wentworth Home for Aged People, corner of Pleasant and Wentworth Streets. There is a Mark Wentworth house at 179 Pleasant Street, and the Wentworth-Gardner House, at the corner of Mechanic and Gardner Streets, was erected in 1760. It was built by the widow of Mark Hunking Wentworth as a wedding present to her son, Thomas.

All these and others seem to belong properly to the seat of Royal Government for the Province. It was the center of wealth and of brilliant social life that gave to the town the manners and gayety suited to the King's representatives and their circle. To the end, many of them remained staunch Loyalists here.

The advised round of noteworthy places includes about 30, a few of which are open to the public, and all typical of many that disappeared. The State House, which stood in Market Square up to a century ago, held chambers for meetings of the Court and the Council. This gone, only a church or two remain of the public buildings then frequented by the aristocracy. But happily the homes of many families are left, and intuitively we imagine them as handsomely furnished, peopled by richly gowned women and by men dressed in brocades, laces and gold braid, with silver-buckled shoes.

South of Bridge

The least-changed part of the city is that south of the bridge to Kittery. There, along Water and Mechanic Streets, were the old docks where ships of local builder-owners unloaded their cargoes from West Indian, English, and European ports, to which they had sailed with loads of sawed lumber, masts and saltfish. Some of the fine old homes are near the sea here, and an extensive project is under way clearing away shacks and sheds of recent years and bringing back some of the old distinction of the neighborhood.

Along State, Court, and Pleasant Streets are found the greater number of better earliest homes. Spacious, three-stories-and-attic, hip-roofed residences of the early 1800's stand for later generations of prosperity, along both sides of Middle Street, as the motorist enters the city from the south by Route 1. But there are scores less fine, in groups or scattered about, that would be thought remarkable if seen singly in places less rich in such houses.

The streets between the waterside and Pleasant have had no publicity, but they are lined with such houses as one is always glad to see along country roadsides—two stories, broad-beamed, each with a single great chimney, and seeming to share the solidity of the earth itself. Doubtless these were the humbler homes in the 1770's, when the city's prosperity was at peak.

Whoever sees this extraordinary survival of old-time homes is likely to ask why it has happened here, more than in other New England cities. The reason seems to lie in the slow growth of Portsmouth, and correspondingly slow expanding business area. Figures often are dull reading, but here they seem illuminating. In the 1770's there were about 4,800 residents; 80 years later in 1850, 9,700; 40 years after that, only 140 more; altogether, an increase of but 61 per cent in the last 99 years.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Auburn Collision To Solve Crimes?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11—Leo LeBlanc, of Worcester, the only one of five armed men to escape unhurt in a head-on collision at Auburn, Mass., on Sunday, was held in $12,000 bail today on charges of burglary, larceny, and carrying burglar's tools, as the collision, which occurred during the flight of the alleged safecrackers, resulted in a sixth fatality.

LeBlanc pleaded guilty to the charges placed against him yesterday as poilce expressed belief his arrest would solve a series of recent house-breakings in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. While the collision at Auburn was fatal to three of LeBlanc's companions—the third one this morning—it also caused fatal injuries to three innocent occupants of the other car.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Rutland—Daily, except Sundays, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	Piano soloist	Dean Gleason L. Archer.	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	News comment	Dinner Concert
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Quicksilver" quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	Dick Powell and	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:15	company; music	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	Dick Powell and	"Information, Please":	The College Man Looks	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	"Western Serenade"
8:45	company; music	questions and answers	at the World: talks	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	"Melody and Madness":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist;	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine"	"If I Had the Chance":	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Margaret Banning, talk	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Network Speakers	News Service
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnett's Or.	House": drama; music	Network Speakers	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	150th Anniv. of Wash-	Jose Martinez's Orch
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	ington's Inauguration	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"About Us"	News; talk; music	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White": sk.	'Choir Loft': organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James": sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Soft Ball Game from	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Fenway Park, Boston:	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Baseball Game from	"Betty and Bob"	Lowell Thomas' "Nine	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Fenway Park, Boston	"Grimm's Daughter"	Old Men" versus John-	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Valiant Lady": sketch	ny Lane's "Merry-Go-	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Rounders"	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Tune Twisters"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Baseball Game: "Old	Sports reports
3:15	U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Timers" of American	Sports reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	League vs. "Old Timers"	Sports reports
3:45	"Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	of National League	Sports reports
4:00	"Musical Sampler":	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Baseball Game: "Old	Sports reports
4:15	Organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Timers" of American	Sports reports
4:30	"Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	League vs. "Old Timers"	Sports reports
4:45	Bluegrass music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	of National League	Sports reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Sport comment	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Sport comment	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	'People's Platform':	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	informal discussion	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Good Citizenship":	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	vocalists	speakers	Maygar Serenaders
9:00	"Knickerbocker	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	"What My Name": quiz	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Playhouse"	livan, comment	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Stadium Concert:	"Idea Mart": variety	George Jessel's Celebrity	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	"Classical Album"
9:45	New York Philhar-	program	program	vocalists	"Classical Album"
10:00	monic - Symphony	Roy Shield's Orchestra;	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
10:15	Orchestra; Frieder	vocalists	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30	Weissmann, cond.	Broadcasters' Conven-	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	News Service
10:45	R. Carhart, songs	tion: speakers	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Bach's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Griff Williams' Orch.	E. Breeskin's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, July 12

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Programs Worth Repeating": transcriptions.

8:00 p. m.—"Overtures the Whole World Loves."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 12

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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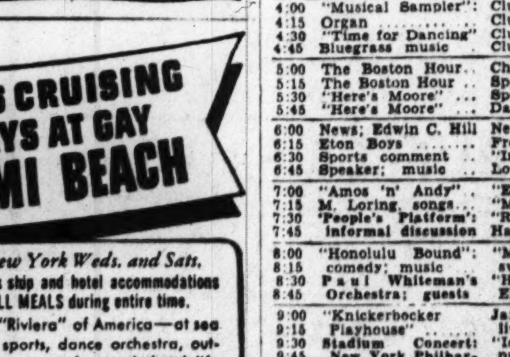

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Portsmouth and Kittery Hold Open House

New England's pleasant summer pastime of opening its historic homes for the benefit of worthy causes, goes on apace. Owners of lovely old houses, rich in early American traditions as well as antique furniture and art, appear most generous in allowing the public to browse around their homes on special occasions for the sake of raising funds to help perpetuate landmarks, or for some charity.

Salem, Plymouth, Newburyport, and Marblehead have enjoyed brilliant social affairs grouped around the opening of some of their leading residences, and this week Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Maine, are offering elaborate programs of house openings.

On Wednesday, colonial Portsmouth will be on view when five of the City's most historic buildings will be opened to the public for the benefit of the Family Welfare Association. In these old Portsmouth houses will be seen classic examples of hand-carved paneling, circular stairways, well-balanced doorways, and in many cases, the original furniture as well as silver, glass, and wallpaper still in possession of descendants of the early occupants.

The houses to be opened Wednesday afternoon are the Athenaeum, built in 1803 and containing rare books, manuscripts, prints, and an unsurpassed collection of models of Portsmouth-built ships; the Jacob Wendell house, built in 1789 and furnished throughout with the original furniture placed there by Jacob Wendell when he purchased the house in 1816. It is now owned by William G. Wendell, son of the late Mrs. Barrett Wendell; the Peirce house, on Haymarket Square, considered one of the finest examples of colonial architecture, and built by John Peirce in 1799; the Boardman-Marvin house, built in 1805 by the Hon. Langley Boardman; the Langdon mansion, built by the Rev. Samuel Langdon, chaplain of the colonial troops, in 1749, where he lived until 1774 when he became President of Harvard College.

Stowe Wilder, President of the Family Welfare Association, is being assisted, in planning this event, by Miss Frances E. Brooks, Robert Marvin, Mrs. Willis N. Rugg, Mrs. I. E. Stowe and Mrs. Edward T. Wendell.

Pepperell House Open

An historical tour of old houses in Kittery, Maine, will be conducted Saturday afternoon when several of the most beautiful mansions will be opened for the benefit of the Girl Scouts. Miss Rosamond Thaxter is in charge of the list of distinguished patronesses which includes Mrs. Sargent Wellman, Mrs. Frederick Winant, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, Mrs. Henry Vaughn, Mrs. Andrew Williams, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Mrs. Henry Hungerford, Miss Helen Caldwalder, and others.

Open to the public for only the second time in its history will be the Sir William Pepperell house, built by Colonel Pepperell in 1682 for his bride, who was Margery Bray, daughter of John Bray who built his house in Portsmouth in 1660, Kittery's oldest house, which also will be opened, through the courtesy of the present owner, Mrs. Tabor Low of Cambridge.

Other houses to be open are Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth Wood's Cape Cod cottage dating from 1794 and containing priceless antiques; Sparhawk Hall, built in 1740, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garrish, descendants of the original owners.

Each house will be presided over by the hostesses in colonial costumes and tea will be served by Kittery Girl Scouts at the home of Miss Rosamond Dana Wild.

Concert in Lowell

A "Pop" concert will be given at 8 p. m. today (Tuesday) on the grounds of Mrs. Allen Douglas Parker's estate, in Lowell, sponsored by the Lowell Art Association for the benefit of Whistler House, birthplace of America's foremost artist, James McNeil Whistler.

The Lowell Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Julius Woessner, will furnish the music.

W. MacD.

Vermont Crafts Combine Beauty and Utility

Exhibit of Vermont Craftsmen

Among many articles to be exhibited at Manchester, Vt., this month, photograph shows a stencilled chair, painted chest, and handmade quilt.

Federal Art in New England

Through July there will be on view at the Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street, an exhibition of pictures and Index of American Design Plates. The material comes from all the New England States. It aims to show the high level of accomplishment among Federal artists. The exhibition has been arranged with great care—down to the designing of the poster, the printed announcement, the framing of the pictures, and hanging—and the contributors are given an excellent opportunity to show their work in the best manner possible. This little gallery at 77 Newbury Street is exemplary for fulfilling the special function for which it was designed.

In one gallery there are plates, painstakingly executed by the members of the Index of American Design. The technical accomplishment which many of the craftsmen have reached is astounding. There is, for example, a beaded bag, portrayed by L. Lacoursiere of New Hampshire, which is uncannily like the original. A half-length figure by Rosamond Gray of Maine is also reproduced with extraordinary likeness. The Massachusetts contributors show their skill in reproductions of a tradesman's sign by D. Van Dunker, rocking horses by W. Hazen and H. Gale, a grasshopper weathervane by J. Goldberg. There are other contributions from Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

The picture exhibition is a credit to the Art Project. Walter Killam sends a snow scene of Connecticut. The Rhode Island artists are introspective, favoring the fantastic and indulging in the often undecipherable symbols of surrealism. Such esoteric style may encourage antagonism in a democratic country, for much of it is intended for those who have been initiated into the vagaries of modern art. But there are other pictures hanging near by which are easily understood and more widely acceptable. There are some handsome landscapes of Vermont, contributed by Francis P. Colburn and Theodore F. Hussa. Nathaniel C. Burwash sends a very ably painted water color, "Summer Camp," from New Hampshire. The Massachusetts contributions range from clear, naturalistic portrayal from artists like Yvonne Twining to atmospheric landscapes of Helen D. Blackmur. Other contributors are Sylvia Ober, Dorothy Loeb, David Hill, John Beauchamp.

When the Federal Art Project is such a common topic of discussion, it would be wise for many conscientious citizens to look in at the Federal Art Gallery, where they will gain some idea of the product of Federal sponsorship in the arts

D. A.

Crafts Exhibit Opens July 25 At Manchester, Vt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt. — The organization formed slightly more than a year ago, under the name of the Vermont Craftsmen, will hold its second annual exhibition here, from July 25 to 29, in the gymnasium of the Burr and Burton Seminary. "The example of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts," says Mrs. H. A. Mayforth, Vice-President, "has been a great stimulus to us in preparing our plans." Organizing of the local craftsmen has long been a project hoped for by Mrs. Mayforth, who for several years has worked to foster interest in the fine arts among the rural homesteads of Vermont.

Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Bennington will officially open the exhibition on July 25, at 2 p. m. Each day craftsmen will give demonstrations of their work, including weaving on hand looms, spinning, wood carving and so forth. Mrs. Charlotte Stratton of Montpelier will show how rugs are hooked and will use patterns evolved from the old Frost stencils, source of the early New England rug designs.

A serious effort is being made to stimulate home industries throughout the State and to establish a market for products, which must pass the standards of the organization for quality of workmanship as well as beauty and suitability of design. President of the Craftsmen is Miss Rebecca Gallagher of Calais. Among the Directors prominent in promoting the work are Dorothy Canfield, well-known novelist, of Arlington; Mrs. A. W. Ferrin of Stowe; Ralph Flanders of Springfield; Vrest Orton of Weston; and Joseph Winterbotham of Burlington.

Taxi Stand Issue Up Again

The Massachusetts Senate, on the motion of Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, today substituted a bill to permit hotels to establish taxi stands. The substitution is for the adverse report of the Committee on Transportation and in effect would amend the present law by permitting hotel men to write to the Police Commissioner of Boston for authorization to have a stand at their properties.

Senator Nicholson said conditions around hotels today are "terrible" because of the elimination of approved taxi stands and that many hotel men had appeared at hearings and so testified. He contended the hotel men "are entitled at least to have some say as to how their premises shall be run."

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton said the Committee on Transportation, of which he was Chairman, made its adverse report on the merits of the bill and that he considered this new bill premature. He said the purpose of the bill was to reject what the people had voted for in the referendum on independent taxi cab stands. He said the measure was filed before the new law went into effect.

Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., also called attention to the large majority which voted in favor of the independent cabs and unrestricted stands.

Duty Collections Increase

Port of Boston Business

With the Customs House open for business only three and one half days last week, due to the observance of July 4 and the extra holiday on Monday ordered by President Roosevelt for Federal workers, the value of imports for consumption at Boston for the week was down by $359,000 from the corresponding week a year ago, according to Customs figures made public today.

But the collection of duties for the week gained $105,555 over the similar period last year, this apparent paradox being caused by heavy withdrawals of merchandise from bonded warehouse. Duty is paid when goods are withdrawn, rather than when they are put into warehouse. Last week's withdrawals were valued at nearly $303,000 ahead of the same week a year ago, the figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, disclosed.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending July 8, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consmp.	$1,903,166	$2,242,218
Imports for warehse.	286,829	139,685
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	585,185	282,409
Duties collected	344,065	238,510
Wool imports (lbs.)	212,711	364,330
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 8 1939	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	212,711	465,076
Duties collected	$370,706	$375,201

Hitler Nephew Booked to Talk On 'We, the People' Program

Behind the Microphone

The son of America's President and the nephew of Germany's "Fuehrer" will be heard on two different programs tonight. Elliott Roosevelt takes his turn with Oscar Levant and "regulars," John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams, on the "Information Please" board of experts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; William Patrick Hitler will reveal a hitherto unknown side of his dictator uncle when interviewed on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Other features, interviews:

Benny Howard, United Airlines test pilot who has just completed test flights of the world's largest commercial land plane, the Douglas DC-4 promises to rip the cloak of romanticism from the supposedly glamorous job of test piloting, NBC-Blue, WBZ, 8.

Benno Rabinof, concert violinist, is heard with orchestra in Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" and Vieuxtemps' Concerto V in A Minor, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

A mechanic, an advertising woman, an attorney, and a college professor air their views on a third term for the President during an informal discussion on the "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7:30; "Knickerbocker Playhouse" becomes a Wednesday feature, CBS-WEEI, 9. Conducting his first Stadium concert with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Frieder Weissman presents a new work by Benjamin Britten and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Thursday

Drama and music provide today's most dialworthy entertainment.

Sir Adrian Boult, musical director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, conducts Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Introduction and Allegro by Bliss, and Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E-flat Major. Grace Panvini, young American coloratura soprano, sings the Bell Song from Delibes' "Lakme," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

"America's Lost Plays" series continues, with Dion Boucicault's famous nineteenth century drama, "The Flying Scud," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta offers first of a series of tributes to many lands. England is represented on tonight's program with Coates' Overture to "The Merrymakers," Scott's "Summer Gardens," Handel-Harty's Polonaise and Holst's "Two Songs Without Words," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"Columbia Workshop" for the second of its Festival series presents "Never Come Monday," by Eric Knight, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Susanne Fisher, Metropolitan Opera soprano, Brian Aherne and Donald Crisp of the movies will be "Music Hall" guests, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Ely Would Link Cash to Pardons

A proposal that all persons seeking pardons in Massachusetts be required to state in affidavits the amount of money they expended in seeking the pardons was made to a Special Investigating Commission today by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Mr. Ely was the second former Governor to appear before the Commission in as many days. Although testifying behind closed doors, he disclosed his proposal afterward. Former Gov. Frank G. Allen testified yesterday.

There was an unconfirmed report at the State House that the Special Commission would recommend to the Legislature amendment of the State Constitution to limit the Governor's pardon power.

Stage and Screen News

Jane Cowl is announced for the Berkshire Playhouse next week in Noel Coward's "Easy Virtue." The play dates back to 1925, and Miss Cowl has acted in it in London and Paris. She has not done it previously, however, in the summer theaters.

Another Vacation

Just as "The American Way" is preparing to resume at the Center Theater in New York on Monday after a five weeks' layoff, "Leave It to Me" (Victor Moore, William Gaxton, Sophie Tucker busy with ambassadorial problems) is planning to take a month's vacation at the Imperial. It is expected to reopen on Aug. 14. By Saturday night it will have given 291 performances.

Cromwell for Lincoln

The movie version of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is to be directed by John Cromwell. Max Gordon and Harry Goetz, play producers have been in Hollywood recently preparing for the film, and work is expected at the RKO studio to start about Aug. 1.

New Cagney Contract

James Cagney has signed a new long-term contract with Warner Brothers, and information from the studio is that he will probably be cast as John Paul Jones in a film about that naval commander.

Rathbone as Richard III

Basil Rathbone will be Richard III in a film which Universal is planning to make under the title of "Tower of London." Boris Karloff will have the part of the Tower executioner.

Newport Schedule

The fifth summer season at the Newport, R. I., Casino will open on July 25 with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting." The schedule will include Doris Dalton and Ethel Morrison in "George and Margaret," beginning Aug. 1; Whitford Kane in "The White Steed," Aug. 8; "Private Lives," Aug. 15; Lucile Watson in "Marriage Royal," Aug. 22; A. E. Matthews and George Colouris in "Gas Light" on Aug. 29. The last two plays are expected to be given later in New York.

Robeson as John Henry

Arrangements have been made for Paul Robeson to have the title part in the production of Roark Bradford's "John Henry," which Sam Byrd is preparing for the autumn. Mr. Robeson is on his way to England to act in a movie, but he is expected back, probably in September, for rehearsals. Music for the play has been provided by Jacques Wolfe.

White Mountains' Fire

LYMAN, N. H., July 11 (AP)—More than 500 firefighters, including Civilian Conservation Corps boys, battled today a fierce forest fire which has been raging through Paddock Mountain in the Gardner range of the White Mountains for the past 18 hours.

Roosevelt Names Clark To Justice Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Samuel O. Clark, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., now Director of the Reorganization Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was nominated by President Roosevelt as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division of the Department of Justice, today.

Mr. Clark is the brother of Judge Charles E. Clark of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. In his new post, Mr. Clark would succeed James W. Morris, who recently resigned to become a Federal Judge.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2nd BIG WEEK
"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS"
ROBERT DONAT
GREER GARSON
Also: "Parents On Trial"

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YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
LATEST NEWS & SHORTS

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Mail Orders until August 26 — 361 Seats $1.10

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★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

Remember when, in our playtime days, ice cream *always* meant a party? For today's tots, too, ice cream has a festive significance, and you can make their every day a party day with ice cream. You will see frequently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor ice cream made according to careful standards of purity, and conforming to the special wholesomeness desired in children's foods.

Ice Cream for SUMMER DAYS

for GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, POT ROAST

You can easily and quickly add new zest to these dishes by adding to them one or two tablespoonfuls of MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. No artificial coloring. No preservatives. Rich in flavor. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.

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GOOD CHEER FOR ALL

Durand's Ice Cream is a grand co-oo-l dessert for summer meals. Take home a quart.
Ice Cream to take out, 80c qt.
(packed in insulated bags)
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Summer Candy Specials, 39c to 59c lb.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
WEEKLY SPECIALS

Everyday Savings!

WHEATIES	2 pkgs.	21¢
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 46 oz. tins	25¢
TOMATO JUICE FINAST	2 48 oz. tins	35¢
PINEAPPLE JUICE DOLE'S No. 1	46 oz. tin	23¢
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY	8 oz. pkg.	5¢
CRYSTALINE SALT	2 3 lb. pkgs.	13¢
MAZOLA qt. tin 39¢	pint tin	21¢
BAKED BEANS FINAST	2 28 oz. tins	23¢
BROWN BREAD FINAST	2 16 oz. tins	23¢
FINAST KETCHUP FANCY GRADE	2 14 oz. bots.	25¢
FINAST SPAGHETTI All Cooked	2 16 oz. tins	13¢
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 6 oz. tin	12¢	19¢
ROYAL BAKING POWDER 6 oz. tin	17¢	31¢
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR	44 oz. pkg.	21¢
SNOSHEEN CAKE FLOUR	44 oz. pkg.	23¢
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR	44 oz. pkg.	24¢
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	100 sq. ft. roll	5¢
MAYONNAISE FINAST	pint jar	21¢
EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL No. 2½ tin	23¢ 2 No. 1 tins	25¢
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
FINAST PEAS Fancy Tiny Sweet Sifted	2 No. 2 tins	25¢
RICHMOND PEAS Medium Size	No. 2 tin	11¢
PANCAKE FLOUR WHITE SPRAY RICHMOND	20 oz. pkg.	5¢
PORK and BEANS	16 oz. tin	5¢
VINEGAR FINAST CIDER qt. bot.	13¢	½ gal. jug	23¢
KEMP'S TOMATO JUICE	2 15 oz. tins	15¢
BAB-O Cleans Tiles - Glass	tin	10¢
BON AMI POWDER	28 oz. tin	11¢

BUFFET FRUITS
Apricots - Peaches - Cherries - Pears - Fruit Cocktail
Orangettes - Pineapple Tid Bits - Crushed Pineapple
3 8 oz. tins 23¢
BUY A DOZEN TINS 89¢

White Spray Summer Cereals
An Amazing Sale of Healthful Summer Cereal. The Children Love Them and Grown-Ups Too

CORN FLAKES	4 8 oz. pkgs.	19¢
WHEAT PUFFS	4 col. bags	19¢
RICE PUFFS	4 col. bags	19¢
DEL MONTE SARDINES With Sauce	1 lb. tin	9¢
SLICED BEEF FINAST	6 oz. jar 27¢	3½ oz. jar	17¢
DAINTY JELL 6 Pure Fruit Gelatine Desserts	6 pkgs.	19¢
DAINTY PUDDING Choc. or Vanilla	6 pkgs.	19¢
TOMATOES RICHMOND Solid Ripe Pack	3 No 2 tins	29¢
TUNA FISH Light Meat	2 No. ½ tins	29¢
RED SALMON FANCY ALASKA TIMBERLAKE	tall tin	19¢
PINK SALMON FANCY ALASKA	tall tin	11¢
SALAD DRESSING BELMONT	qt. bot.	25¢
OAKITE All Around Sudsless Cleanser	pkg.	10¢
LINIT STARCH	pkg.	10¢
RIVAL DOG FOOD	3 1 lb. tins	29¢
WYANDOTTE CLEANSER Cleans With a Soft Creamy Action	2 tins	17¢

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for GREATER CANNING ECONOMY

If you value your time, labor, fuel, foods insist on Good Luck Jar Rubbers. They *stay* sealed because made of *live* rubber, with wider sealing surface. Only 10¢ a doz. 3 doz. for 25¢. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

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Veteran Hockey Ace to Be Free Agent in 1940—Old Timers' Game at Fenway

Eddie Shore Signs to Play Home Games After Dec. 15

President Weston Adams and Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins announced today that Eddie Shore, the all-star defense player, has signed a contract to play hockey for the Bruins next winter, and that he will be declared a free agent on or before May 1, 1940.

The major point in the arrangements between the Bruins and Eddie Shore are: (1) Shore will be available to play in all home games of the Bruins next season after Dec. 15, and in all play-off games both at home and away; (2) Shore will be declared a free agent on or before May 1, 1940; (3) after that date, Shore will be free to play for the International-American League Springfield Club, of which he is to be the sole owner, but he may not play for any other major or minor league clubs without the consent of the Bruins.

Ends Problem

Thus comes to an end the problem set up when the Bruins' star defense player decided to be a hockey club owner.

Speaking for the Bruins, Ross said that he and Weston Adams thought the arrangement would prove most satisfactory to the Boston club, hockey, the Boston fans, and, of course, Shore himself. Ross said that he had been able to help Shore with the planning of his organization in Springfield, and would continue to give any assistance possible.

Eddie Shore, voicing his pleasure at the arrangement which will permit him to play only the home games for the Bruins, and his satisfaction at the way things had been worked out, said that he would go west to Edmonton in another week. He will return to Boston later in the summer, and will live here until after the next hockey season, when he plans to move to Springfield.

Miss Waterhouse Sets Medal Pace For Griswold Cup

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, the 21-year-old Providence girl who has beaten some of America's best women golfers on the Shenecosset links, starts match play in defense of the Griswold Trophy today with a bigger advantage than usual.

Miss Waterhouse is best known as a match player, but yesterday she showed she is in top form by leading a star field in the 18-hole qualifying round. It was the first time she had achieved that success and she did it with a score of 39-40—79, only three strokes behind the tournament qualifying record.

Competition

The Rhode Island champion will find plenty of competiion, however, for Jean Bauer of Providence, three-time victor, and Janet Younker of White Plains, N. Y., were only a stroke behind yesterday and 12 players were under 90. Miss Bauer, incidentally, shot 10 holes in men's par and was one over on the other eight. Miss Waterhouse had practically the same record up to the last hole, then she shot a birdie to win the medal. Miss Younker had the best nine-hole score, an outgoing 37.

Others below 90 for the qualifying test were Mary Fine, Scranton, Pa., and Mrs. Mary Louise Hitt, New London, 82; Mrs. Frederick Davis, Providence, 84; Mrs. Joseph Lawlor, New York, 86; Bette Waterhouse, Providence, 87; Mrs. Julian Leonard, Boston, and Mrs. Sylva Annenberg Leichner, Flushing, L. I., 88; and Rene Henderson, Boston, and Mrs. Charles Brainerd, Hartford, 89.

Hackney Takes Rangeley Open

RANGELEY, Maine, July 11 (AP)—Dave Hackney went back to his Lowell, Mass., golf teaching today $200 richer for his victory in the $800 Rangeley open.

His 54-hole total of 209 was one above combined par for the three courses over which he stroked 65—70—74, and was three under his nearest competitor, Joe Pino of Bridgton. Marty Tolomeo of Rangeley was third with a 213, a stroke ahead of Frank Moore of Bretton Woods, N. H., and Eddie Bush of Norway.

Phil Powell of Newport, N. H., was low among the amateurs with a 224.

Five Titles—Too Much!

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP) — Elinor Jones is giving the New Mexico Women's Golf championship back to the other girls.

At 19, she's won it five straight years. She's been playing only six years.

"I'm not going to enter another state tournament," she said. "I think it would be the best thing for the tournament. But I'm looking up the dates of some other tournaments right now."

Coming Features

in

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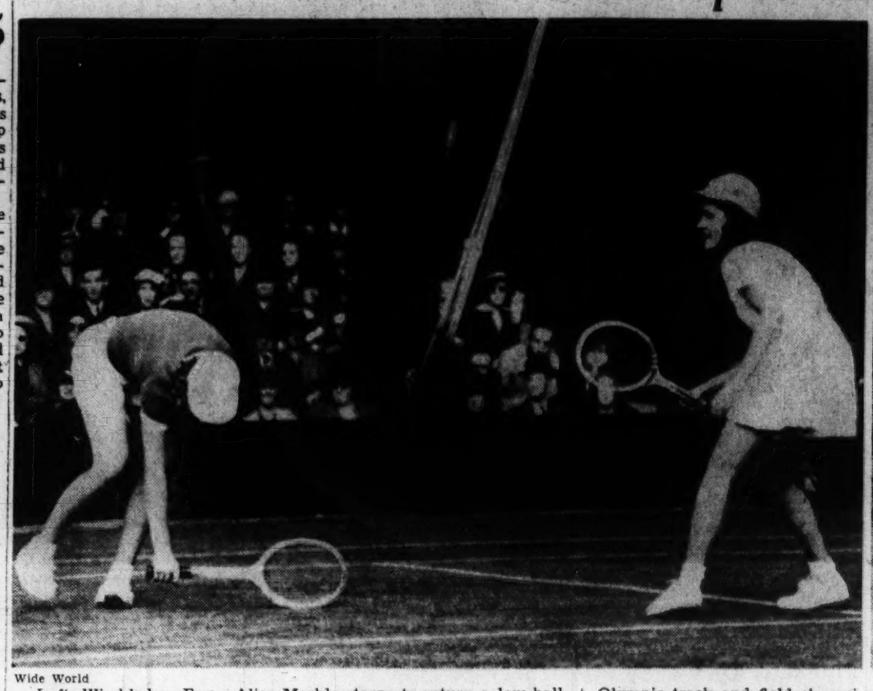

Wide World

Left: Wimbledon, Eng.—Alice Marble stoops to return a low ball, while her partner, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, grins during an early-round doubles match here. Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan later successfully defended their all-England title. Right: Sydney, Australia—Mildred "Babe" Didriksen, U. S. professional golfer and former Olympic track and field champion, is shown here playing her first game since her arrival in Australia recently. Miss Didriksen amazed those who saw her play at the Lakes Golf Club here, by her exceptionally long drives. It is said she can hit a ball farther than any other woman in the world and farther than most men players.

Plans for Edgartown's 16th Regatta Completed

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything is being made shipshape these days down at Edgartown, Mass., where last-minute details are being settled for the 16th annual open regatta sponsored by Edgartown's enterprising yacht club.

This year's regatta begins Friday, July 28, and continues on Saturday and Sunday. Expectations of another large racing fleet are in order despite the toll the hurricane and tidal wave took in Cape Cod and Rhode Island waters.

As a result of its huge flotilla two years ago, Edgartown ranks among the seven yacht clubs in the United States who have started racing fleets exceeding 200 yachts. These clubs include Eastern, Corinthian, Boston and Pleon Yacht Clubs of Marblehead, Larchmont, N. Y., Quincy, Mass., and Edgartown.

One-Designs

For the one-design classes, only Friday and Saturday are races scheduled, although the larger yachts may enter the ocean race around Martha's Vineyard for the Venona trophies. The two perpetual trophies for this race, one for Class A and one for Class B yachts, have been offered by former Commodore Elmer J. Bliss of the Edgartown Yacht Club, whose schooner yacht, Venona, won the race to Bermuda in 1908. The names of the winning yachts will be inscribed on the trophies, and the club will present a trophy to the winning boat in each class on corrected time.

The dead-line on entries for the ocean race around the Vineyard is 6 p. m., July 27. Only yachts with enclosed cabins and watertight cockpits are allowed to enter.

Capable Committee

Alexander M. Orr, chairman of the Race Committee, has a large and capable committee aiding him this year, which should assure another well planned Edgartown regatta. Besides members of his own club at his side, there are three members from close-by Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, and a representative from Woods Hole, New Bedford, Lewis Bay and from the South Shore's Hingham Yacht Club, George E. Hills, President of the South Shore Junior Yacht Racing Association for many years.

Tiller Talk

The work on the dredging of Edgartown's Harbor has been discontinued for the summer so that there would be no interference with the racers. Dredging will be continued, Oct. 1.

⁂

Edgartown presents one of the most beautiful racing courses in New England. Situated on picturesque Martha's Vineyard, there is little handicaped with low water, while the breezes are fairly regular throughout the summer. Thirty racing courses are provided for the yachtsmen.

⁂

Edgartown has a busy program starting a week from Thursday. At that time begins the first day in a two-day series for the juniors of Vineyard Haven and Edgartown clubs. Thursday's races are held at Vineyard, while Friday's are scheduled for Edgartown. On the 26th and 27th, the V Class eliminations between Nantucket and Edgartown at the later's home port are on deck.

⁂

Chairman Orr's Tawnah in the Katama Class has had consistent winning performances. . . Other classes at Edgartown are the Vineyard Interclubs, Edgartown 15's, the Dorys, and the Beach Boats. . . . The Vineyards are the popular class in Cape waters, and will form the backbone of Edgartown's regatta fleet.

⁂

The Eastern Yacht Club fleet, now on its annual cruise, sailed from Marion, where they put up at the Beverly Yacht Club's home waters last night, on their way to Edgartown today, and will be the guests of members of the Edgartown Yacht Club tonight. The cruise which started yesterday from Marblehead included 22 boats, and three power boats, one of which was the race committee's boat, Dirigo II.

Eight California Girls Send Entries to Longwood

With the withdrawal of Helen Wills Moody and the apparent collapse of Helen Jacobs this year, today's announcement from the Longwood Cricket Club of eight California girl entries in next week's Bowl tourney should provide interest for Wightman Cup team followers who have become concerned with the "missing Helens."

From northern California comes the much-heralded young contingent of Dorothy Workman, Pat Canning, Virginia Wolfenden and Margaret Jessee, while a Southern California quartet includes Mary Arnold, Barbara Bradley, Catherine Malcolm, and Pauline Betz, national indoor champion.

Young

Of course, all these players are still young and inexperienced as far as Wightman Cup team play is concerned, and their national ranking for last year is, with the exception of Miss Wolfenden, outside the preferred "20."

However, their appearance in this section, in reality, the heart of the Wightman Cup battlefront—home of Mrs. George W. Wightman, team captain—will give local tennis fans an opportunity to view future Wightman Cup team material. Definitely, these young ladies are prospects.

National Girls' Champion

The Wightman Cup competition between England and the United States has been in existence 16 years, during which time the British women have won the trophy only four times, the last occasion being 1930.

This year Miss Wolfenden won the California state championships in the women's division by defeating seventh ranking Margaret Osborne in the finals. Miss Canning gained national recognition by winning the 17th National Girls' Hardcourt championship early this season. Miss Jessee was ranked second ahead of Boston's own Cissy Madden, who was fourth last year.

Niles Has "Surprise"

Along with the entries of the eight California girls comes the confirmation that Gardnar Mulloy, young Miami University grad and now coach at his alma mater, will be among those present next week at the Bowl. Mulloy, 11th ranking nationally last year, has shown much improvement this season in tournaments thus far, only two weeks ago being runner-up in the Chicago clay-court meeting.

Although no official report has been given, it is expected that within a few days many of the top ranking stars will be added to Longwood's entry list. Dave Niles, chairman, intimated yesterday that he had a pleasant "surprise" which would be announced soon.

W. A. D.

Sporting Around the Hub

State Amateur Lacks Favorites

"Possibilities? there are 135 of them"—that's the consensus in regard to this year's running of the state amateur golf championship which opened at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott.

Probably never before has this "simon-pure" event seen such a close field set off in the qualifying round trials. There isn't even a defending champion upon whom to pin the role of "favorite" for the venerable Fred Wright has abdicated his throne this year.

Among the leaders, however, will undoubtedly be Emery Stratton, Woodland, Francis Doyle, Wachusetts, Carl Nettelbladt, Framingham, Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, Melville Merritt, Tedesco, and Leo Martin, Sandy Burr. There are others too: Ted Bishop, Woodland, Bob Knowles, The Country Club, Eddie Martin, Leo's twin brother. All these and more were in there today driving, clipping and putting in the wide-open quest for the state's amateur pedastal.

⁂

Fred Hill, of Green Hill Country Club, Worcester, successfully defended his New England Public Links championship while leading his teammates to the club title at the same time. At the 19th annual event, Hill shot rounds of 75 and 73 for a 36-hole total of 148, thus holding a three-stroke advantage over Pete Petroske, Meriden, Conn. Second to the Green Hill Club, which won the Mayor Maurice J. Tobin trophy, presented by the Boston Mayor yesterday, was Silver City of Meriden.

⁂

Dave Hackney continued where he left off Sunday to win the $800 Rangeley, Maine, open with a 54-hole total of 209 yesterday. The Lowell, Mass., pro added a par 70 on the Rangeley links, and a 74 on the Mingo Springs course for yesterday's scores.

⁂

Boston's "forgotten" man, Eddie Miller, was "remembered" yesterday when the National League sent out a hurry call to the Bees' freshman shortstop sensation after it was learned that Harry Lavagetto of Brooklyn was unable to play in the All-Star classic today. Miller, who was driving around in his car yesterday, was notified by a broadcast over a Boston radio station telling him of his selection.

⁂

Susan Smith led Pleon's women skippers yesterday in the series to pick the Marblehead club's skipper in the North Shore Lee Cup series which starts later on in the season. Miss Smith scored a first and second in her division, while Leora Marvin led division 1 with two seconds.

Power Boat Championships

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., (AP)—National and Eastern power boat championships will be settled July 14 and 15 in the 10th annual Havre De Grace Yacht Club regatta.

Forty events, including contests for sailboats, inboard runabouts, hydroplanes and outboard speedsters, are on the two-day program.

Commodore Thomas F. Colleran and Dr. H. K. Dulaney of the race committee announced plans were complete for receiving several hundred visiting yachtsmen from all over the eastern seaboard.

Commodore C. F. Chapman, secretary of the American Power Boat Association, headed the list of visitors due to attend the regatta.

Tested speedsters and new boats built with an eye on the national inboard championships have been entered in the power boat contests.

Mortimer Auerbach of New York and Miami has entered his new Emancipator. Frank Muzzy will pilot the same boat that mopped up records last year. Fred Hahn, Philadelphia, listed his fast Miss Pep, and T. M. Twilley has Miss St. Paul ready to go.

Andy Crawford of Washington entered his Ednandy, a winner in the July 4 regatta here.

Outboard competitors include the famous Defebaugh sisters of Woodside, Del., Mary Daller, Claymont, Del., Fred Jacoby, North Bergen, N. J., outstanding in classes A, B, C, and F, and E. Bache Gill, Jr., son of the Washington Yacht Club commodore.

National championships will be determined in seven inboard runabout classes, 126, 210, 230, 420, 700, 1025 and unlimited cubic inch displacement. Eastern championships are billed in 91 and 225 cubic inch hydroplane classes. Official mile trials on a straightaway course have been arranged.

Wellesley Student Medalist

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 11 (AP)—Mary Fenton, of Rutland, a Wellesley College sophomore, yesterday carded an 87 to lead 24 rivals in the qualifying round of the Vermont women's golf championship tournament.

Marjorie Harrison, of Burlington, winner for the past two years, is not defending her title. The Buxton Cup, awarded to the club with the three lowest qualifying scores, was won by Burlington with a total of 299.

Hun Grid Dates

Six contests have been arranged for next fall for the Hun School football squad of Princeton, N. J. The team will begin its campaign Oct. 14 by facing the Lehigh freshmen at Bethlehem, Pa.

Hall, Larkowich Join All-Stars

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Irving Hall and George Larkowich, a versatile back and husky tackle on Brown's 1938 football team, have accepted invitations to play with the Eastern All-Stars against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds, New York, Sept. 7, it was announced by Jock Sutherland, All-Star coach.

The two Brown players bring the squad up to 21 players, ten from Pittsburgh, three from Carnegie Tech; two each from Holy Cross, Fordham, and Brown, and one each from Columbia and Cornell.

Hall, a 195-pound six-footer, may be used at fullback or left half, although he can play equally well anywhere in the backfield. Larkowich, 206 pounds and 6 feet 4, is fast downfield and a deadly tackler and blocker.

Bisley Shoot

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 11 (CP Cable) — Canadian marksmen equalled the best scores in one feature match at Bisley yesterday and shot well up in the other, as the Empire meeting of the National Rifle Association got under way.

Two Canadians, Lieut. C. F. Kennedy of Hilden, N. S., and Corporal H. D. Whitehead of Toronto, tied with 13 others for the lead in the Daily Telegraph match at 300 yards and will be in the tie shoot for the trophy Wednesday.

Kennedy and Whitehead had scores of 49 out of a possible 50. A possible was registered in the Daily Telegraph but it was achieved by Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Creek, formerly of the Devonshire Regiment, shooting in the Tyro class which is not eligible for the major awards.

The day's second feature, the Daily Mail match at 500 yards, resulted in a tie between two English marksmen, Pilot Officer R. Eastern of the Royal Air Force and Cpl. J. E. White of the London Rifle Brigade. These two had perfect scores of 50 and will shoot off for the trophy later.

Best Canadian score in the Daily Mail event was just a point short of possible, 49's being registered by Lieut. A. F. Gormley of Charlottetown and Company Sgt.-Major Harry Rusk of Ottawa.

The New York Giants are the only major-league team barring night ball.

Washington State College basketball players are planning a winter invasion of the Middle West.

Yesterday's Baseball Stars Put on Uniforms Once Again

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The baseball greats of two decades or more ago began streaming into Boston today for another day's fun in the national pastime.

About 40 of these stars, who to the present younger generation are chiefly names in the record book but whose deeds on the diamond have become baseball history, are due to be here tomorrow for "Boston's Baseball Centennial," the official designation of the Old Timers' game to be played at Fenway Park under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Hooper First

First to arrive was Harry Hooper, who came in ahead of schedule from his California home last night. Harry is best remembered for his game-saving "impossible catch" of a tremendous clout to the then new Fenway Park right field. That catch, at the expense of Larry Doyle of the Giants, not only saved that particular game, but won the World Series for the Red Sox.

Harry will again play under the aegis of the American League, with Bill Carrigan, the old Red Sox player and manager, handling the team. The National Leaguers will be managed by Fred Mitchell, former pilot of the Braves and until this season coach of Harvard baseball. Hooper is scheduled to start the game in his old right field position, with his two great outfield partners, Duffy Lewis and Tris Speaker in left and center fields respectively, by his side.

Lewis With Bees

Lewis, of course, is still getting headlines from baseball, for he is the current traveling secretary of the Boston Bees. Speaker, now in business in Cleveland, is due to arrive at East Boston airport tonight. In fact, the bulk of the players will get here today.

Carrigan's starting line-up has been announced to include, besides the old Red Sox outfield, Connie Mack's famous $100,000 infield, which had Stuffy McInnis at first, Eddie Collins at second, Jack Barry at short, and Frank "Home Run" Baker at third. Bill, himself, will try his hand at catching Cy Young, Walter Johnson, and "Smoky Joe" Wood, present coach at Yale.

National Leaguers

On the National League team will be Frankie Frisch, Johnny Evers, Honus Wagner, Joey Connolly, Heinie Groh, Horace Ford, Fred Tenney, Dick Hoblitzell, Red Murray, and pitchers Charlie "Kid" Nichols and Grover Alexander. The list of alternates, all of whom will probably see action, includes just as imposing an array of former talent.

The baseball game is due to begin at 3 p. m. As a preliminary feature at 1:30, however, a softball game between Lowell Thomas' "Nine Old Men" and the Boston "Merry-Go-Rounders," composed of local luminaries, will be staged.

"Big Names"

While the team of New Yorkers slightly outshine the Bostonians in the number of "big names" on the roster, it is doubtful if the boys on this side of the Connecticut River are disconcerted. The only thing they concede is the fact that the "Old Men" have been playing together longer as a team.

The local stars began to make up for lost time this morning when they had a skull-session and workout at Fens Stadium. Tack Hardwick and Ernie Souci, the old Harvard football heroes, were on hand to limber up with Bill Mullen, Park Department playground director, Jay Wesley, local radio sports commentator, and Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. Others who have signified their intention of joining them tomorrow are Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, if his schedule is free.

Bing Crosby Here

There is a possibility, moreover, that screen star Bing Crosby, who is now in Boston, may play for the local team. If he does, he will cavort around second base. Lily Pons, diminutive opera star, is also scheduled to be present, and has made a request to John Lane, the V. F. W's Director of Athletics, that she be allowed to umpire.

Lowell Thomas, of course, will field a group of men who have made much more history in their profession than they have on the softball field. There will be Lew Lehr, the newsreel funnyman who is always good for a laugh, Sportswriter Grantland Rice, Colonel Stoopnagle of the radio, Gene Tunney, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Quentin Reynolds, "Believe-It-Or-Not" Bob Ripley, Lanny Ross, Heywood Broun, etc., almost ad infinitum.

There should be some fun.

Astor Clarke Ranked First In National Duckpin Bowling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Astor Clarke of Washington received the No. 1 position for the fourth consecutive year recently in the annual men's rankings of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

Clarke's average of 124.77 for 566 games gave him a slight edge, under the association's rules, over Nick Tronsky, Hartford, Conn., whose average was 125.30 for 355 games. Two pins a game are deducted from the pinfall of Connecticut bowlers and credit given them for bowling on southern drives. Bowlers also are allowed two pins a game for extra games.

The rankings of the first ten:

Ranking List—United States

		Games	Actual Avg.
1.	Astor Clarke, Washington	566	124.77
2.	Nick Tronsky, Hartford	355	125.30
X1.	Nova Hamilton, Baltimore	511	124.29
X3.	Jack White, New Haven	500	124.34
4.	Joe Harrison, Washington	438	124.53
5.	Winfield Guerke, Baltimore	395	124.65
6.	Mike Bogino, Hartford	465	124.12
7.	W. S. McNew, Richmond	501	123.56
X8.	Wesley Askew, Baltimore	373	124.22
X8.	Lee Seim, Baltimore	364	124.78
9.	Ted Weinberger, Baltimore	451	123.71
10.	Hokie Smith, Washington	327	124.13

X—Tie.

Other Rankings

11.	Ned Horn, Baltimore	341	123.75
12.	John Miller, Baltimore	320	124.69
13.	C. Boeckman, Ansonia, Conn.	453	122.8
14.	Ed. Blakeney, Washington	354	123.29
15.	Eli Pickus, Baltimore	299	123.53
16.	Wm. Toto, Waterbury, Conn.	257	123.52
17.	S. Lindamood, Roanoke, Va.	218	123.73
18.	Earl Campbell, Baltimore	313	123.04
19.	S. Withowski, Middleton, Conn.	371	121.99
20.	Lou Jenkins, Washington, Dc.	439	122.37
21.	Bob Fisher, Baltimore	397	122.30
22.	G. Demeres, Richmond, Va.	354	122.31
23.	Dick Arthur, Baltimore	223	123.18
24.	Wally Pipp, Hartford, Conn.	343	122.34
25.	Mac Carboni, New Haven	199	123.18
26.	H. Parsons, Washington	532	121.59
27.	Perce Wolfe, Washington	493	121.51
28.	Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn.	245	122.12
29.	Al Carangelo, Hartford	310	122.38
30.	Tony Santini, Washington	308	123.27

Honor Roll

Vernon Johns, Asheville, N. C.; Cody Black, Hagerstown, Md.; Charles Dinnigan, Lowell; Angelo Pallidino, Hagerstown, Md.; Nick Paje, Annamoug, R. I.; Bill Bradley, Hagerstown, Md.; Claude Combines, Norwick, Conn.; Joe Gacek, New Britain, Conn.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 11 (CP Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English first class cricket matches started Saturday follow:

Surrey 186 and 126 for no wickets (Fishlock 73 not out); Kent 317 (Ames 72, Harding 54); at the Oval.

Northamptonshire 146 and 157 (Brookes 72); Hampshire 189 (Bailey 58, Merritt five wickets for 54); at Southampton.

Nottinghamshire 313 (Knowles 88, Hardstaff 81, Keeton 54, Mitchell five for 70); Derbyshire 50 for three wickets; at Nottingham.

Yorkshire 171 (Hutton 72, Smith five for 48); Middlesex 167 for four wickets (Robertson 60); at Bradford.

Gloucestershire 432 and 180 for five (Emmett 61 not out); Essex 300 (Vigar 121, Nichols 61, Rist 53); at Westcliff.

Glamorgan 334 for eight declared (E. Davies 102, Dyson 68, James Langridge five for 100); Sussex 109 for three wickets; at Pontypridd.

Leicestershire 86 (Hollies five for 24, Wilmot four for 21) and 47 for five wickets; Warwickshire 111 (Smith five for 28); at Ashby-De-La-Zouch.

Worcestershire 130 (Cooper 69, Wellard seven for 45) and 43 for no wickets; Somerset 131 (Perks four for 40); at Kidderminster.

West Indies 248 (Grant 98, Gomez 65); Lancashire 76 for one wicket; at Manchester.

Round Is Medalist

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Charley Round, former Brown golf captain, was medalist yesterday in the qualifying round of the Rhode Island amateur golf championship with 70-73—143 over the Metacomet Club course.

Don Gill of Newport was runner-up at 78-72—150, while Buddy Patterson of Annaquatucket, State junior champion, was third, 78-74—152.

Johnny Burke, 1938 victor, did not defend his title.

Gil Ortiz, Charlotte, N. C., club moundsman, hails from Cuba.

Guernsey Wins On N. Y. Clay Courts

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Although the New York State clay courts tennis championships have been going on for three days and some players have gone as far as the fourth round, the tournament is just getting under way for some of the seeded stars.

Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., the top-seeded star, and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, No. 3, just got in yesterday by airplane from Louisville, where they had been playing in the Kentucky State open tourney. Guernsey insisted upon playing at least once, although play had been halted by rain before he arrived, and he wound up in the third round.

Fred Schmitt, the intercollegiate champion's first-round opponent, defaulted and Alvin Silverman went down with practically no struggle.

Bobbitt is due to start today, and so is fifth-seeded Martin Buxby of Miami.

Meanwhile Billy Gillespie of Atlanta, No. 6, walloped Bill Pardoe of Salt Lake City, 6—0, 6—3, to earn his fourth round bracket. Bill McGehee of New Orleans reached the same point by beating Jack Benn of Brown University, 7—5, 6—2 and Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., got there when Marvin Kantrowitz defaulted. Dick McKee of Miami and Nat Goldstein of Brooklyn won their third-round matches Sunday.

Cup Tie for Canada?

MONTREAL, July 11 (CP)—At least one Davis Cup tie—the American Zone final between the Australia-Phillipines and Canada-Cuba winners—may be played here Aug. 10-13, it was learned yesterday.

R. N. Watt, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, said he had received word from Capt. Harry Hopman of the Australian team that the place and dates were suitable. He said that Hopman reported the Australians are eager to return to Canada where they defeated the Japanese last year.

Dates and place naturally are suitable to Canada, should the Dominion's young team defeat the Cubans at Havana, Watt said. He added that he would wire the Cuban club to find out if they would be willing to play here if victorious.

Jacobus Overrides Committee in Effort to Save Tournament—Baltimore Orioles

Great Teams of Baseball

The Baltimore Orioles

By Bill Brandt
National League Service Bureau Manager

Maryland's first city has a major league history of only 10 years; eight of them in the National League of the '90's, the last two in the American League's first two years of existence.

In modern baseball the Baltimore Orioles made a momentous mark in International League annals—seven-straight pennants in the heyday of Jack Dunn, 1919 to 1925, the longest string of successive championships ever recorded in any league in the whole history of the National Game.

Yet Baltimore's brief National League span wrote the city's name even more momentously than this on the pages of baseball history. The tradition of "The Old Orioles" lives today brighter than that of any other 19th century ball club except perhaps the first all-professional team, Cincinnati's undefeated "Red Stockings of '69." Great as was the achievement of seven-straight pennants by the post-war Orioles, in the lexicon of baseball the name "Baltimore" will always conjure first the picture of that rough-and-tumble, loud-talking, hard-riding, swashbuckling band of olden-time heroes who dominated the diamonds of the nation in the four years just preceding the Spanish War.

Color Carried On

There were other great ball clubs in the National League's quarter-century of history before the 20th century's dawn. None left so deep and lasting an imprint in the story and legend of the game. The color of "The Old Orioles" carried on through the first quarter of the present century in the persons and influence of their hardiest members, McGraw, Jennings, Wilbert Robinson, Kid Gleason, Keeler, Brodie, and Jack Doyle.

Baltimore joined the National League in 1892. It was one of four cities dropped after the 1899 season when baseball's senior circuit organized in the eight-city formation that has stood firm from 1900 to the present day. It was the Orioles of the middle four years, 1894 to 1897 inclusive, that built the tradition and made high history.

Other Great Teams

The 19th century had other great teams; the original Chicagos, organized by Spalding and captained by Anson, which won the first National League pennant in 1876, four of the first seven pennants, six of the first 11; the St. Louis Browns of the American Association, which won four-straight pennants, 1885 to 1888; the original New York Giants, Jim Mutrie's team that brought pennants to the metropolis in 1888 and 1889.

In the '90's there flourished a great Boston team, which throughout the reign of the Orioles disputed their dominance, and finally broke the Orioles' string of three-straight pennants by crashing through in 1897 in the race that wrecked Baltimore's baseball kingship.

Hugh Duffy's Bat

This was Frank Selee's Boston team; the great Kid Nichols in the box; Marty Bergen catching; Hugh Duffy the power pacemaker, recording the all-time high for a league champion with his 1894 average of .438; Long and Lowe the keystone combination, Herman the lanky "Dutchman" at shortstop, his second-baseman Bobby Lowe who on Memorial Day, 1894, became the first major leaguer ever to hit four homers in one game; Fred Tenney on first; Sliding Billy Hamilton the baseline flash; Jimmy Collins guarding third as it was never done before or since. Chick Stahl teamed in the outfield with Duffy and Hamilton after the passing of Tommy McCarthy broke up the Duffy-McCarthy "Heavenly-Twins" combination.

It took a super-team like the Orioles to vie on even terms with this Boston empire which otherwise would have dominated the baseball world of its era. When John McGraw named the 1894-97 Orioles as his selection for the title of "Greatest Baseball Club in History" he pointed out that the Orioles broke through Boston's dominance after three-straight Boston pennants, 1891 to 1893, and even when the Selee myrmidons from Down East had won the 1897 pennant, the Orioles met them in the Temple Cup series and outslugged them, 4 games to 1.

Boston Ousted Orioles

It was this Boston pennant of 1897 which sounded the knell of the Orioles, forecasted the demise of Baltimore as a major league city. In 1898 Boston swept through the league again to a one-sided championship, the 5th Boston pennant in eight successive years. In 1899, Ned Hanlon, Orioles' organizer and manager, moved to Brooklyn, and as far as big league baseball achievement was concerned, the Maryland metropolis was on its way to join Nineveh and Tyre in the dusty achieves of the past.

In their four-year reign, however, the Orioles held the fancy of the public far and wide, as well as their home fans, to a greater degree than any club had ever done before, in a way that no club ever did again until John McGraw, Oriole himself, began leading his New York Giants into hostile cities amid storms of public animosity to lay waste the land and win pennants with Matty and McGinnity and "Turkey" Mike Donlin.

Jennings With Detroit

The Orioles won pennants in 1894-5-6. They were broken up in 1899, but their paladins swaggered on into the 20th century, winning pennants for other cities, even in other leagues. To match McGraw and his Giants, the red-headed Oriole shortstop, Hugh Jennings, moulded a Detroit Tigers' pack which won three-straight American League pennants, 1907 to 1909, and although beaten for the world championship each year, twice by the Cubs, the third time by the Pirates, the Oriole-bossed Tigers took their place among the great American League teams of all time.

Wilbert Robinson, Oriole catcher, worked as McGraw's aide until 1913, then began a 17-year Brooklyn managerial career, Orioled the Dodgers to National League pennants in 1916 and 1920, was president of the Brooklyn Club when he retired from major league activity in 1931.

Keeler Elected

Last winter the Baseball Writers' Association of America elected Wee Willie Keeler to the Hall of Fame where John McGraw had been the Orioles' representative among the Immortals enshrined at Baseball's birthplace. Keeler was the Hugh Duffy of the Orioles; Keeler's batting average of .432 in 1897 ranked second only to Duffy's .438 as an all-time high for a major league batting champion.

Joe Kelley and Steve Brodie were Keeler's main mates in the Oriole outfield. Kelley made his mark as a major league manager, too. He had a three-years career leading the Cincinnati Reds starting in 1903. He managed the Boston Nationals in 1908.

Went to Brooklyn

Hanlon, a great outfielder himself in the '80's, star of Detroit's 1887 National League champions, took Keeler and Kelley with him to Brooklyn as the nucleus of the champion Brooklyn Superbas of 1899 and 1900. Jennings, a veteran shortstop when Hanlon brought him from Louisville, went along to Brooklyn, too, but as a first-baseman.

The Keeler-Kelley-Brodie outfield was Hanlon-trained, rookies all when they became Orioles. McGraw was a rookie. Robinson back of the bat and second-baseman Reitz were rookies. But on first base Hanlon posted the sage old satrap Dan Brouthers, Hanlon's teammate at Detroit a decade before. National League batting champion as long before as 1882 and 1883 when he formed a quarter of Buffalo's "Big Four," co-champion as a Brooklyn batter with Cupid Childs of Cleveland in 1892, the year before Hanlon invited him down to Baltimore.

Secured Jack Doyle

Brouthers was Oriole first baseman only the first year. In 1896 and 1897 the guardian of the initial hassock was Jack Doyle, young Jack Doyle, the man who today is closest to the big league scene of the few surviving Orioles. In the active and keenly-alert scout of the Chicago Cubs, baseball men of today, 40-odd years since, still see and feel the spirit of the Orioles living and busy.

For catchers Hanlon had Nig Clarke flanking the huge Robinson. His pitchers were chiefly the redoubtable "Kid" Gleason, "Sadie" McMahon, Charlie Esper, George Hemming and Billy Hawke. Of these the longest-lived in baseball's spotlight was the redoubtable Gleason. As a National League player in this century's first decade, he was the indomitable Oriole in the flesh. "He was an old man, as ball-players go, when I joined the Giants," said Moose McCormick, McGraw's great pinch-hitter of pre-war years, "but he could handle anybody in the league even then."

Gleason Respected

The venerable "Kid," respected by the younger players for 20 years after his own playing career ended, knew the triumph of managing a pennant-winning team with his Chicago White Sox and was assistant to Connie Mack with the Philadelphia Athletics at the time of his passing on in 1933.

Hanlon raised the Orioles from last to first in less than three years. He took charge in June, 1892, but the club finished last in a 12-club league. The next year the Orioles finished eighth, but in 1894 they won the pennant by a three-game margin over John Montgomery Ward's New York Giants.

Temple Cup Series

That year inaugurated the Temple Cup series, a post-season series between the National League's pennant-winner and runner-up. It was a revival of the post-season classics of the '80's, in which the champions of the National League and American Association met in what constituted the forerunner and inspiration of the 20th century World Series, each season's annual climax.

William C. Temple, president of the Pittsburgh club, was the donor of the Cup. It was in competition four years and although its final series in 1897 marked the last great triumph of the Orioles, they were decisively beaten in the first two years. In '94 the Giants, with Amos Rusie and Jouett Meekin pitching, beat them four straight, the scores being 4 to 1, 9 to 6, 4 to 1 and 16 to 3.

Gleason to Second

The pennant-winning Orioles of 1895 had Scoops Carey, a light-hitting but fancy-fielding first baseman, in place of the elderly Brouthers and, when Reitz was out of action from injuries, Kid Gleason transferred from the pitching department to second base, the position he graced during this century's first decade.

Oliver Tebeau's Cleveland Blues finished second in the 1895 pennant race, but first in the Temple Cup, beating the Orioles 4 games to 1. That was a great team, too. Cy Young, of the Baseball Hall of Fame, headed the Cleveland pitching staff, seconded by Nig Cuppy, with Chief Zimmer catching. Jess Burkett, the National League batting champion that year, was top power-man in the batting order, with second baseman Cupid Childs, former co-champion batsman, and outfielders Jim McAleer and Jimmy Burke prominent on the offensive. Tebeau played first base, taking throws across the diamond from McGarr and McKean at third and short.

Orioles' Peak

The 1896 season was the Oriole peak, the only year they won both the pennant and the Temple Cup. Hanlon secured Jack Doyle from the Giants to play first base. His new pitching find was Joe Corbett, brother to Gentleman Jim, the world champion heavyweight boxer.

The Orioles won the pennant by a 10-game margin. They knocked off Cleveland four straight for the Temple Cup, 7-1, 7-2, 6-2 and 5-0, exactly the same Cleveland team which had taken them so handily the previous autumn.

For '97, Hanlon discarded Brodie in favor of Jake Stenzel, mighty Pittsburgh outfielder who had been a consistent .350 hitter since his majestic average of .409 in his freshman year, 1893, representing 51 games, while the champion Boston's Duffy, batted .378 in 131 games. But in '97, the Selee Bostons were not to be denied. Nichols and Lefty Klobedanz, Stivetts and Lewis helped with the pitching. By a two-game margin, Boston nosed out Baltimore for the pennant.

Knock-Down Series

Then came the last Temple Cup series, a slambang knock-down and drag-out shambles in which Boston won the first game, 13-12, then the Orioles swept along to four-straight by scores of 13-11, 8-3, 12-11 and 9-3.

In the light of 20th Century World Series totals, it seems incredible that when the Orioles divided their spoils, each received only a couple of hundred dollars, while each Boston player's share was only slightly above the $100 mark. Vox Populi, speaking at the turnstiles voted "No" on the Temple Cup series.

By a six-game margin Boston beat Baltimore for the 1898 pennant and in 1899 the Orioles were no more. Hanlon had moved to Brooklyn, taking with him Jennings, Kelley and Keeler, as nucleus of the Superbas which won the pennants in 1899 and 1900. Back in Baltimore Hanlon left John McGraw at the helm of what was left of the Orioles.

Out of League

In his first year as manager, the Little Napoleon did nobly. His Orioles finished fourth in the 12-club race. But fourth was not good enough for the Oriole fans. After 1899, Baltimore passed out of the National League.

"The Old Orioles" thus climaxed and culminated a colorful chapter of baseball history, the quarter-century of the National Game's development and organization as a professional sport of nation-wide scope. They climaxed, culminated and closed the book of 19th-century baseball. They made a name for the ages; their fame comes down to posterity with the glamor and luster of a legend that lived luridly and loudly, then came to a complete and utter finis; a full stop, permitting of no further chapters or verse.

THE BALTIMORES, LEAGUE CHAMPIONS OF '96.

Culver Service

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ralph Guldahl, open champion, eliminated by Dick Metz, 1 up, in second round of P. G. A. tournament.

Three Years Ago

Jess Owens won 100 meters and broad jump finals and John Woodruff beat Ben Eastman in 800 meters heat in 1:49.9, one-tenth behind world record, at Olympic tryouts at Randalls Island.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Heroes of Past All-Star Classics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Since its introduction to the baseball public six years ago, the so-called Game of the Century has produced its stars and its goats. There generally are two players tagged with these titles in each championship contest from April until October, but in the All-Star game and the World Series the names of the deserving and guilty gentlemen are splashed across the sports pages in bold type.

The first All-Star classic, played in Chicago's Comiskey Park on July 6, 1933, was a personal and dynamic triumph for George Herman Ruth. In the twilight of his unparalleled career, Babe dominated the game by hitting one of his four-bagger specialties into the right field stands with a team mate on base. As the American League eventually won by a 4-2 margin, it is not difficult to measure the importance of the Bambino's contribution. Then, with the Americans struggling to protect a slender lead in the eighth inning, the Yankee veteran made a sensational catch of Chick Hafey's line drive in deep right field. Frankie Frisch had singled before Hafey walked to the plate.

Hubbell the Ace

When the two leagues staged their classic at the Polo Grounds on July 10, 1934, the screwball of Carl Hubbell loomed above the field. Although the Americans won again, this time by 9-7, it was the famous Meal Ticket of the Giants who stole the show. In the process of turning in three scoreless innings against the victors, Hubbell accomplished the unbelievable by striking out Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx, Al Simmons and Joe Cronin in succession—one of the greatest achievements ever credited to a hurler.

At Cleveland's big Municipal Stadium in 1935, Foxx—then wearing a Philadelphia uniform—turned the spotlight in his direction by hitting a homer and single, driving in three of the American League runs in a 4-1 triumph. Playing third base at the suggestion of Mickey Cochrane, who managed the Americans that year, Double-X staggered the Nationals with a tremendous home run smash in the first inning, almost completely ruining their morale. Gehrig was on base at the time. The drive sailed far over Joe Medwick's head into the distant left field stands. Incidentally, that was the first year all players were selected by the managers, Frankie Frisch opposing Cochrane.

First for National

The All-Stars convened at Braves Field, Boston, in '36, and for the first time the senior circuit was victorious. It was difficult to pick the outstanding hero in this engagement, and probably the honor belongs jointly with Dizzy Dean, Hubbell and Lon Warneke for their effective work on the pitching hill. Together this trio held the opposition to three hits and no runs, and if it were not for one bad inning by Curt Davis—the fourth National League hurler—the widely-publicized American offense would not have produced a run. As it was, the final score was 4-3.

Also prominent in this Braves Field battle was the freshman play of Joe Di Maggio, but the Yankee slugger is trying to forget. Playing right field for the Americans, Joe became the goat when he booted a ball driven by Billy Herman and later hit out to shortstop Leo Durocher with the bases full. However, in fairness to Joe, it should be remembered that the "out" to Durocher was a line drive. A few feet either way and the Yankee rookie would have been the hero.

Yanks Predominate

As the American League came back to win again in 1937, at Griffith Stadium, Washington, the big story was the performance of the Yankees. Managed by Joe McCarthy, the Yankee chief, the junior circuit walked to an 8-3 triumph. Gehrig hit a homer and double, for four runs—enough to beat the Nationals. Two other runs came in on Red Rolfe's triple; another on a hit by Bill Dickey. For the afternoon, Dickey collected a double, single and base on balls in four trips to the plate. On the rubber, Lefty Gomez held the losers to one hit and no runs during his three-inning stretch. The classic was all Yankee from start to finish.

Last July the old league scored its second victory in six starts, 4-1, with defensive brilliance outstanding. Johnny Vander Meer's three-inning effort on the mound, during which he allowed only one hit and retired six hitters in succession, was probably the most attractive individual feat. But there were many at Crosley Field, Cincinnati, who cast their votes for Joe Medwick. The Cardinal made a remarkable catch of Dickey's drive to the left of center field in the ninth inning, with Di Maggio on base. When Joe Cronin followed with a double, scoring Di Mag, the importance of Medwick's defensive gem was magnified.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 8, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 5.
Syracuse 4, Rochester 0.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 3, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 16, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 7.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 4 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Beaumont 12, Fort Worth 11.
San Antonio 4, Dallas 3.
Oklahoma City 3, Shreveport 1.
Tulsa 9, Houston 5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 12, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 4.
Nashville 4-3, Birmingham 0-2.
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 4 (13 innings).

Eastern League

Elmira 8, Hartford 4.
Springfield 9, Williamsport 8 (11 innings).
Scranton 2, Binghamton 0.
Only games.

A Metal Sail?

MANTOLOKING, N. J. (AP)—G. Albert Lyon, Allenhurst inventor and boating enthusiast, has developed a new wrinkle for those who find their fun on the bounding main.

But there's not the slightest trace of a wrinkle in the 310 square foot all-aluminum sail which Lyon broke out this week on Barnegat Bay—a seamless, paper-thin sheeting mounted on thin ribs of the same metal atop a trim 18-foot sloop.

Manipulation of the metal sail, pliable enough to belly out in the best manner of an orthodox balloon jib, is made easy by a steering wheel which resembles that of an automobile. The sail and mast are mounted on a turntable, which permits movement of the sheet up and down and sideways.

Lyon says no wind can pass through the sail, that it is easier to control than canvas, assures even speed, is more durable than canvas and holds "skin friction" to a minimum.

On its trial run, Lyon's class E sloop ran aground, but the inventor absolved his contrivance of any blame.

Griffith Elected

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, yesterday was elected Vice-President of the American League to succeed the late Col. Jacob Ruppert.

Except for that one item of business, the meeting was strictly informal, according to President Will Harridge. Harridge did not say whether the unprofitable St. Louis situation and night baseball were discussed informally.

Walsh Claims P. G. A. Crown But a Hollow Mockery Now

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Defending Champion Paul Runyan of White Plains, seeking his third title, and little Ben Hogan, ex-Texan also playing out of White Plains, led the way into the second round of match play in the National P. G. A. Golf Championship today at the Pomonok Country Club.

Hogan, one of four co-medalists at the end of the qualifying round yesterday, continued his brilliant scoring in playing 12 holes in four under par to shut out Steve Zappe of Springfield, Ohio, who got in a playoff, 7 and 6. Runyan, after being all even to the turn, eliminated veteran Mortie Dutra of Royal Oak, Mich., 3 and 1.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Like the man who bought a leaky boat sight unseen, somebody is liable to wind up this week with a P. G. A. golf title recognized only by P. G. A. President George Jacobus.

As the 64 survivors of 36 holes of qualifying medal play settled down to the routine business of playing a golf championship today, it looked as though only Jacobus would hail the tournament winner as the new champion.

Ranged solidly against Jacobus for his decision to let Denny Shute, twice winner and late-dues-payer, enter the match-play rounds was a majority of the Executive Committee. Their spokesman is Secretary Tom Walsh of Chicago, who claims now the title is a hollow mockery.

Illegal Tourney

"It'll be an illegal championship," he maintains, while making threats of getting a court order to stop play.

Here, briefly, is what happened late yesterday afternoon: the Executive Committee, forced to let Shute play through the qualifying rounds by threat of a player strike (in which at least $1,000,000 worth of golfing talent was involved) once again insisted he wasn't eligible for match play, but Jacobus decided to override the committee and take his chances on the "revolution" (as some of his critics called his sensational move) in order to save the tournament.

They first prohibited Shute from playing, then told him he could, almost called the tourney quits, started it again, postponed the play for 45 minutes, and finally "let George do it."

Second in Importance

But hollow or not, the 64 trudging over the sunbaked Flushing flats in the shadow of the Trylon and Perisphere today were grimly intent on winning what amounts to America's second most important tournament.

Wide World

George Jacobus

Heading the lot was the cause of l'affaire Shute—Denny himself matched with Ted Luther of Pittsburgh. Other featured pairings in this morning's first 18-hole round pitted Walter Hagen against Tony Manero, Billy Burke against Jim Foulis, and Defending Champion Paul Runyan against veteran Mortie Dutra.

It was Walter Hagen, only contestant in this year's tournament who also played in the first P. G. A. meet back in 1916, who claimed what golfing headlines there were out of the second day's qualifying play. Using a lead-weighted putter, he streaked around the Pomonok Country Club course's front nine in 31, best outgoing score of the day that brought faint visions of a Hagen-Sarazen finale to youngsters who longed to see two of golfdom's old-time stars in a hand-to-hand struggle.

Qualifying Leaders

Hagen and Sarazen, with 144 and 140, respectively, were well up among the qualifiers. The leaders, in a day of terrific sub-par scoring, were Ben Hogan and Dutch Harrison, both playing in the P. G. A. for the first time, and Ky Laffoon and Emerick Kocsis. All posted 138's, six under par for the 36 holes.

Of those performances in the qualifying rounds, Sarazen's comment that "you could shoot a 34 on the front nine and still be four down at the turn" seemed to be ably borne out. There were 33 under par for the 36 holes.

Today's program will cut the field from 64 to 16, by means of a pair of 18-hole rounds.

Parker Aims for Cup Berth

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—"My Davis Cup chances?" Frank Parker rubbed the back of his head pensively with a towel. The water trickled off him and made little puddles on the locker room floor.

"Pretty good so far," he replied. "The Eastern tournaments will have a lot to do with it, of course, but I'm hopeful."

Parker's fourth victory of the season over Gene Mako, second-ranked amateur singlist in the nation, won him his fourth Kentucky tennis title and his fifth major tournament of a comeback campaign after an all-winter rest. The scores were 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

"If you're good, they come after you for the Cup team," the 23-year-old former "Boy Wonder from Milwaukee," said.

He shrugged, and laughed. "If they don't think you're good, you don't hear from them." They didn't come after Frankie last year, and his ranking dropped to No. 7.

Parker gives credit for his record this year to a "new" forehand, easily apparent in the smashing game he played against Mako.

"It just came to me over the winter," he explained. "I laid off tennis, and then when I started again this spring, there it was."

Parker's remarkable backhand used to do most of the work.

With Mako and other stars, Parker competes next on clay at Spring Lake, N. J.

Parker and Mako were upset in the championship match of the doubles division by Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., the national intercollegiate champion from Rice Institute, and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, Ga. The scores were 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

20 Years' Back Pay

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Pitcher Homer P. Rainey took time out at the end of the 1919 Texas League baseball season to see what he could do in a new line—educational work.

He did right well. He's President of the University of Texas now. But he still is on the Houston club's voluntary retired list.

Fred Ankenman, Houston President, received a letter recently from Dr. Rainey, offering to make the retirement permanent if he receives 20 years' back pay and other league clubs waive on his services.

Ankenman will give Rainey his official release in a few days, he said.

Writers Honor Officials

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The Baseball Writers' Association of America has presented 14-carat gold honorary life membership cards to Commissioner Landis, President Will Harridge of the American League, President Ford Frick of the National League, and John Heydler, former head of the National circuit. The presentations were made by Chilly Doyle of Pittsburgh, President of the association.

3,000-Meter to DeGeorge

George DeGeorge of the New York A. C. captured the metropolitan A. A. U. 3,000-meter steeplechase championship June 28 at the Winged Foot club on Travers Island. Second, about 160 yards behind, was his clubmate, James Rafferty. Alfred Hallam of the Staten Island Harriers finished third. The victor's time was 10.23.

Chubasco Continues Leadership

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—Sailing at a steady clip, which saw it log 114 miles in its last 24-hour competition, the Chubasco, owned by Bill Stewart Jr., of Los Angeles, continued to maintain its lead yesterday in the San Francisco-Hawaii race.

The skipper of the 67-foot yawl reported his position this afternoon as approximately 875 miles southeast of San Francisco, with an estimated 1,225 miles remaining in the Transpacific sailing classic.

Trailing the leader, reports to the Golden Gate Exposition amateur station W6USA indicated, was the Los Angeles registered Odyssey. It was positioned at 864 miles out. In third place was the Contender, 106-foot yawl skippered by Dick Loynes of Long Beach, Calif.

The San Francisco entry, Dorade, winner of the 1936 race, was next, at 830 miles, with the Zoe H. of Los Angeles fifth at approximately 822 miles.

Other entries and their mileage were: Circe, Seattle, 821 miles; Nam Sang, San Francisco, 819; Geoanna, Catalina, 804; Jorie, Los Angeles, 798; Blitzen, New York, 798; Seaweed, San Francisco, 795; Stella Maris 2nd, Hollywood, 790; Pajara, Stockton, 790; Brilliant, San Francisco, 769; Lady Jo, Honolulu, 743; Gullmar, San Diego, 743; Noname, Catalina, 741; Canawha, Hollywood, 717; Adore, Hollywood, 707; Kia-Ora, Vallejo, 640; Vulcan, Portland, Ore., (unofficial entry), 575.

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—New York fans now are saying darn the Sox. . . . Baseball barons here for the all-Star game agree something must be done about the St. Louis situation—but what? . . . The American League never has lost an all-Star tilt in a home park. . . .

Leo Durocher, Bill Terry and Zeke Bonura are registered in the same hotel for the all-Star game.

Mike Kelly of Minneapolis may cook up a couple of deals at the all-Star huddle. . . . He is here with a pitcher in one pocket and a shortstop in another and is trying to peddle 'em to the Cubs, Dodgers, Red Sox and Pirates . . . Price tags of between $25,000 and $50,000 are attached to each. . . Walter Hagen is the only one in the P. G. A. tourney who played in the first meet back in 1916. . .

Umpire O'Farrell

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—It's Umpire Bob O'Farrell now.

The former star catcher and manager in the National League is officiating in the Tri-State League, composed of outstanding semi-pro clubs in Chicago and Wisconsin. He hopes to land a job unpiring in the major leagues, following the footsteps of such players as Eddie Rommel and Babe Pinelli.

In his National League career, O'Farrell managed the Cards and Reds, and caught for Chicago and the New York Giants. He operates a recreation establishment in Waukegan, Ill., his home town.

Dodgers Sign Two

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League have announced the signing of two former Howard College stars—Herman Hodges, an end, and Boyce Stone, a guard.

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In Europe

ENGLAND

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Conservatively Modern

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

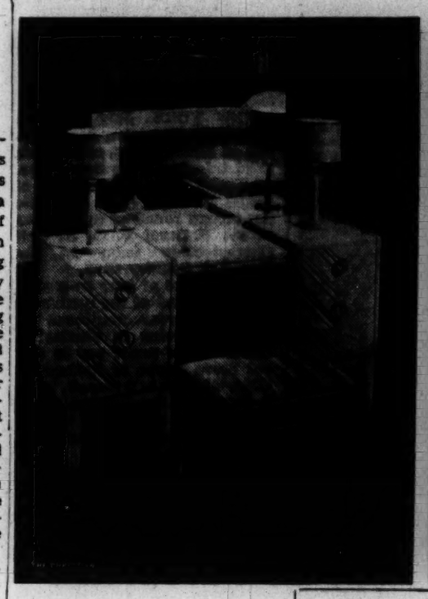
The writer has seen lately some modern furniture that without sacrificing the functionalism of contemporary design, avoids both the bleakness and the high lustre which characterize much of the work by the newer school. Although to the aesthetic sense of some people, starkness and simplicity are restful, others find pleasure in more personalized effects, when they can be achieved without fussiness—so we examined with some care these suites of so-called "textured modern," which a New York department store had set up in backgrounds appropriate to living room, bedroom and diningroom.

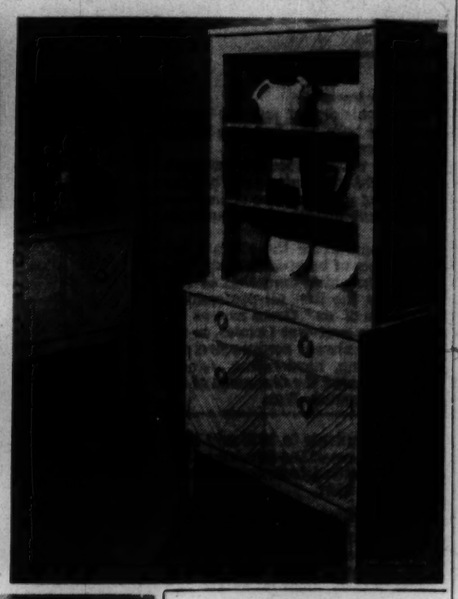
We were sufficiently interested to hunt out the designer in the studio where she builds her models. Now this is a more interesting sentence than may be realized unless attention is drawn to it, for it is not the general custom to build doll-sized pieces before the final pieces are executed. Much more often, only drawings are prepared. But let Miss Sarah Shurcliff, who made this furniture, speak.

"It seems to me important that models should be seen in the round, so that they may be viewed from every angle," she explained. "Furniture is three-dimensional, and can not be judged by a two-dimensional rendering. I rent privileges in a near-by carpenter's shop and build one-quarter models myself. In our childhood days a shop was always an adjunct of our home and all the children made furniture, toys, sporting goods, just as naturally as they read. I have found this experience extremely valuable in my teaching at the Dalton School and at the Laboratory School of Industrial Design; and in preparing models for private clients and also for manufacturers. When my diminutive piece is finished I subject it to severe criticism. Are the proportions pleasing, the legs firm and yet graceful, the overhang sufficient and yet light? Not till such questions can be answered in the affirmative are the working drawings, with all their details, made and construction started."

Miss Shurcliff believes that because modern furniture is not established as a style, it need no longer feel itself on the defensive. It is developing refinements which will greatly increase its individuality without sacrificing those basic principles which underlie contemporary thought in design.

The wood should be chosen to suit the total desired effect, she says. In textured surfaces it is important to have a grain that contributes to the play of light and shadow, which is the effect sought in breaking up a flat façade. She feels that the furniture of other centuries has much still to teach us, and that if the designer can keep his thoughts clear on the inescapable limitations of the machine, and not attempt to do with it what only the hand can achieve beautifully, he need not be afraid to seek ideas in the past.





'Auction Sale' in Dresden, Maine

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A fluttering sheet of white paper tacked on an old willow tree by the little bridge first aroused our curiosity. And when we caught the words "Auction Sale," we were ready to cancel any and all engagements scheduled for the following Thursday and Friday, for the poster read:

Auction Sale
By order of Albert C. Brand
Executor of the will of the
late Lillie Gibson.
Dresden, Maine
Thursday and Friday at 10 o'clock
Route 128, near Richmond Bridge

Thursday morning we started, over the hills to Augusta, past the stately Bulfinch Capitol, following close along the Kennebec River, now strangely bare from its spring clutter of floating logs. On through the bustling town of Gardiner, across the bridge, and up and down the rolling plains of Wit's End.

At last we came to a red flag waving from the stone wall of the Gibson place in Dresden. One needed only to look at the picturesque little white cottage surrounded by old-fashioned flower beds, the well-sweep, white trellises, and the long slope down to the river, to feel sure that the owner of this lovely little house had assembled treasures inside as well as outside her home. She had been a collector of long standing, and cars had stopped on both sides of the narrow country road, in the fields and driveways. Some had even taken refuge in an improvised parking place which carried the sign "Parking .25."

Typed sheets recorded over 250 items to be auctioned, every one genuine, and selected by a discriminating collector. Friendliness and fairness prevailed, and real appreciation for fine old things. Selfish commercialism was noticeably absent, illustrated when the auctioneer put up a very small, graceful old tea kettle. A dear little gray-haired lady in the front row spoke right out, saying, "That's just what I want." But she stopped her bidding at one dollar, and others carried it to two dollars. Applause and genuine pleasure was shown when the successful bidder walked up to the front row, and presented the little lady with the wished-for thing she had found too costly for her purse.

Old glass and china brought the best prices undoubtedly because easiest to carry away. An unusual tall grandfather clock, suggesting French provincial origin, brought only $22.50, but a Dutch wag-on-the-wall and a Terry went very much higher. A large octagon mahogany table realized $16, a table settee $20, a rocking settee in perfect condition, with a support to hold the baby while its mother rocked it to sleep, went for $20.

A large sampler in excellent condition, $8; drop leaf maple table, $5; a large solid mahogany table with drop leaves reaching nearly to the floor, $40; a mahogany "Martha Washington" chair, $35; a labelled Chinese screen which had cost the owner $200 went for $25. A labelled Chippendale mirror appraised at $500 went for $95; a small Chippendale mirror for $11.

A sailor's chest with rope handles and splayed ends was sold; also a tavern table, children's ladder-back rockers; a wax doll in a glass case and consequently in perfect condition, a Salem "witch" ball on a little copper stand, thin and dainty silver tea spoons.

There was a collection of swans in glass, china, and wood, and another of lamps and lanterns. The almost perfect condition of all the articles was remarkable, and reflected the care with which their owner had selected them. Dealers were present from Maine and New Hampshire and found plenty of competition in the bidding with summer residents.

On our way home we passed a truck in Augusta loaded with auction purchases, and the driver waved merrily to us, sharing the genial fraternity of the day. All in all it was one of the most happy and satisfactory auctions one could ever hope to attend.

Photo Hedrick-Blessing Studio

Made of birch in natural finish, these designs show a pleasing individuality in the modern manner, while embodying in the supports some suggestions of late eighteenth-century taste. Sarah Shurcliff, designer; for Heywood-Wakefield Company.

Articles On Antiques

Suitably timed for the ebullient patriotic expressions of the first days of July, Antiques magazine for that month has an illustrated article on Washington Historical Handkerchiefs, by Edwin Lefevre. Less definitely political is the appearance of American historical views of the Staffordshire wares of Adams and Jackson, treated in a contribution which traces some of the artists who drew the originals.

The current enthusiasm for mechanical banks and toys of the past century finds recognition in Andrew Emerine's account of some examples in his collection; while Sidney Merriam writes instructively on Old Sea Chests. On the cover is massed a group of carved wood butter-molds, a subject which is continued on inner pages with comments by Peter Larsen.

Glass Exhibitions

Announcement is made by the Sandwich (Mass.) Historical Society, that its rooms will be open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 1 o'clock to 5, until after Labor Day. In addition to the society's collection, there is an exhibition of molded glass belonging to Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee. Aug. 2 to 13, the annual loan exhibition will be held.

An Old House for Vacations

Part 1

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, in these modern days you may prefer to go around the world by airplane, or perhaps take a balloon to the stratosphere, but for continuing thrill, surprise, and excitement galore, I recommend the purchase of an old house. The house should have charm as well as age. There ought to be a huge, gnarled elm or maple guarding it. A few windows should be missing to lend that atmosphere of debonair casualness. Shingles and clapboards, precariously hanging by a loosened nail, add character. The lawns should be grown to weeds; and the shrubs, a wild and tangled mass where the sparrows and warblers have their nests.

In the backyard, I hope you will find two things. For of course, if you're buying an old house you want to experience all the side issues that go with it. First, there ought to be a junk pile, lots of tin cans and broken furniture. Secondly, there should be a broken-down mowing machine or hay rake. These add the true rural touch.

Inside, you probably know what to expect. The paper should be hanging in long strips, forming a bizarre, modernistic effect; the fireplace should be boarded up and the brick concealed. Nests of mice should be found, and others of hornets and wasps.

The kitchen pump! Ah. Try it gently. You may be able to make it work, but the chances are that neighbor John can do more in fifteen minutes than you can do in the same number of hours. To be sure, don't give up without a struggle!

Seriously, before you sign the deed which makes you the owner of an old house and means the realization of a long-cherished dream, there are certain points which ought to be considered. Perhaps the experiences and observations of one who has had this experience will be some help.

First of all, when one goes a-hunting for an old house in the country or at the seashore, he must learn to distinguish between fundamental weaknesses and superficial ones.

The first type includes such matters as decayed sills and floor timbers, roof rafters and boards that will need to be replaced, and a chimney or chimneys that will need extensive overhauling. These are major affairs, and usually require expert work to repair them. The cost of sills, rafters and boards is not the main point. It is the labor, for these repairs require time. Workmen cannot hurry at these tasks.

The superficial or minor affairs include those tasks which a handy man or woman can usually do. Part of the joy of buying and repairing an old house is to do a good bit of the rehabilitation oneself! These include painting, outside and in, fixing loose shingles and clapboards, setting glass, papering, setting shrubs and lawns in order. In general, restoring charm and loveliness to the setting.

There are, naturally, other considerations which must be kept in mind. Perhaps the price is so reasonable that one can very well afford to purchase and have the major repairs done by a local contractor. Possibly the place is just the realization of your dream and you are willing to spend somewhat more than you planned. All these are personal problems which each must decide for himself. H. S. P.

Exhibition by Artist-Decorators

By René Chavance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The recent twenty-ninth Salon of the "Artistes Décorateurs" was really worthy of special mention. An atmosphere of life, of joy and of youth, deeply moving in these troubled times, seemed to emanate from it. Each year, it is true, we have witnessed a renewal in the work of these artists. This year it was not a renewal, but a complete metamorphosis, which took place.

There was nothing to recall the traditional exhibition with its array of booths. Instead we found ourselves in a town which, thanks to the collaboration of the Salon of Light, was flooded with light; a fairy town; a town belonging to the Arabian Nights. The threshold crossed, the visitor found himself in a dimly lit vestibule which prepared him for the transition. And when he emerged from that he found himself beneath a starry sky, walking along streets lined with galleries and amusing shop fronts; he came to a circular "place" with a church porch and the stalls of artisans. From time to time he came across a home; the studio of a collector offered a pretext for grouping various objets d'art. At the end, a private residence displayed its hall, its patio and its apartments.

The whole exhibition was, of course, designed and planned to present a harmonious whole. The visitor had from the beginning a fanciful, slightly theatrical, but thoroughly charming, impression.

We have traveled a long way since the days of austere straight lines and cubic volumes. The reaction is by no means a recent one. For several years now, the tendency has been to return to forms more supple and less severe.

There is nothing as amusing as these arbitrary creations, provided they are cleverly carried out. The theme of this year's Salon lent itself admirably to such a style with its displays and show cases. Some of these were exquisite. For instance, the "Frivolités" shop of Madame Claude Galvy. A large unfolded screen was used as background. On each pure white fold of this screen a feminine silhouette was outlined, sometimes in relief surrounded with bright colors, sometimes cut out and lit from the inside. The whole thing was amazingly fresh. But no fresher than Madame Marie Chauvel's flowers: glass flowers; dream flowers; flowers which find no counterpart in nature; brightly scintillating petals which form necklaces, clips, diadems, that ornament mirrors and table decorations.

These delightful creations which are related to fashion in no way detracted from the more lasting exhibits—those of our artist artisans, of goldsmiths such as Daurat; of jewelers such as Després or Favrat; those of iron forgers such as Subes and Paillerat; those of ceramists such as Serré, Beyer, Gensoli and Jean Besnard; those of glass workers such as Labouret, Sugrand, Sala; or the works of Bastard, that great artist whose loss we deplore.

Moreover, the furniture designers have retained an elegant sense of proportion. Some offered ingenious suggestions. Arbus, for instance, whose bureau, or precious little table formed a clever frame for a landscape, or for a still life by that excellent painter Cavaillès. Léon and Maurice Gallot showed us how, through a clever manipulation of lighting effects, the occupant of a very simply furnished little room can change its atmosphere. All of them, Leleu, Dufrène, Adnet, René Prou, Lardin, Dominique, Madame Lucie Renaudot—who was represented by an edifying retrospective group—showed through the very elegance of their discoveries a kind of classicism whose inspiration lies in the respect of rational demands. Their straying imagination is not allowed to impair the necessity of retaining their foresight.

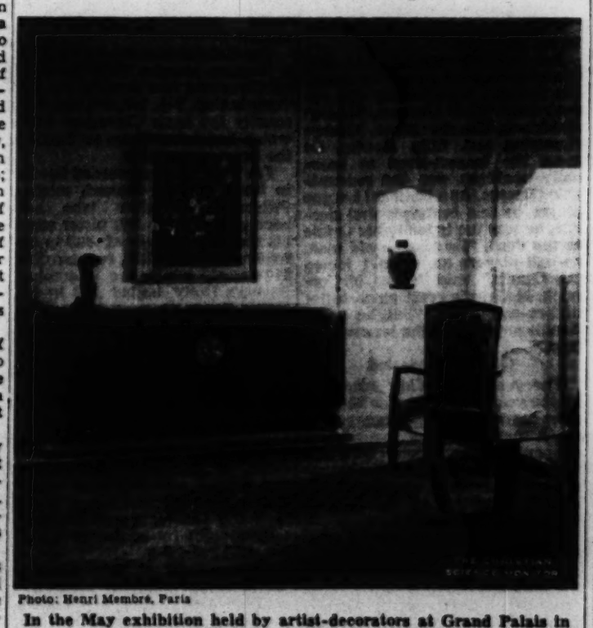


Photo: Henri Membré, Paris

In the May exhibition held by artist-decorators at Grand Palais in Paris, this arrangement by Leleu was distinguished by its simple lines and successful lighting of all details of the interior.

The Pewter Club's July Meeting

July 19, 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. John B. Jameson, 76 Centre Street, Concord, N. H., has been announced as the time and place of the next meeting of the Pewter Club. Study of Mrs. Jameson's collection will be the subject of the session.

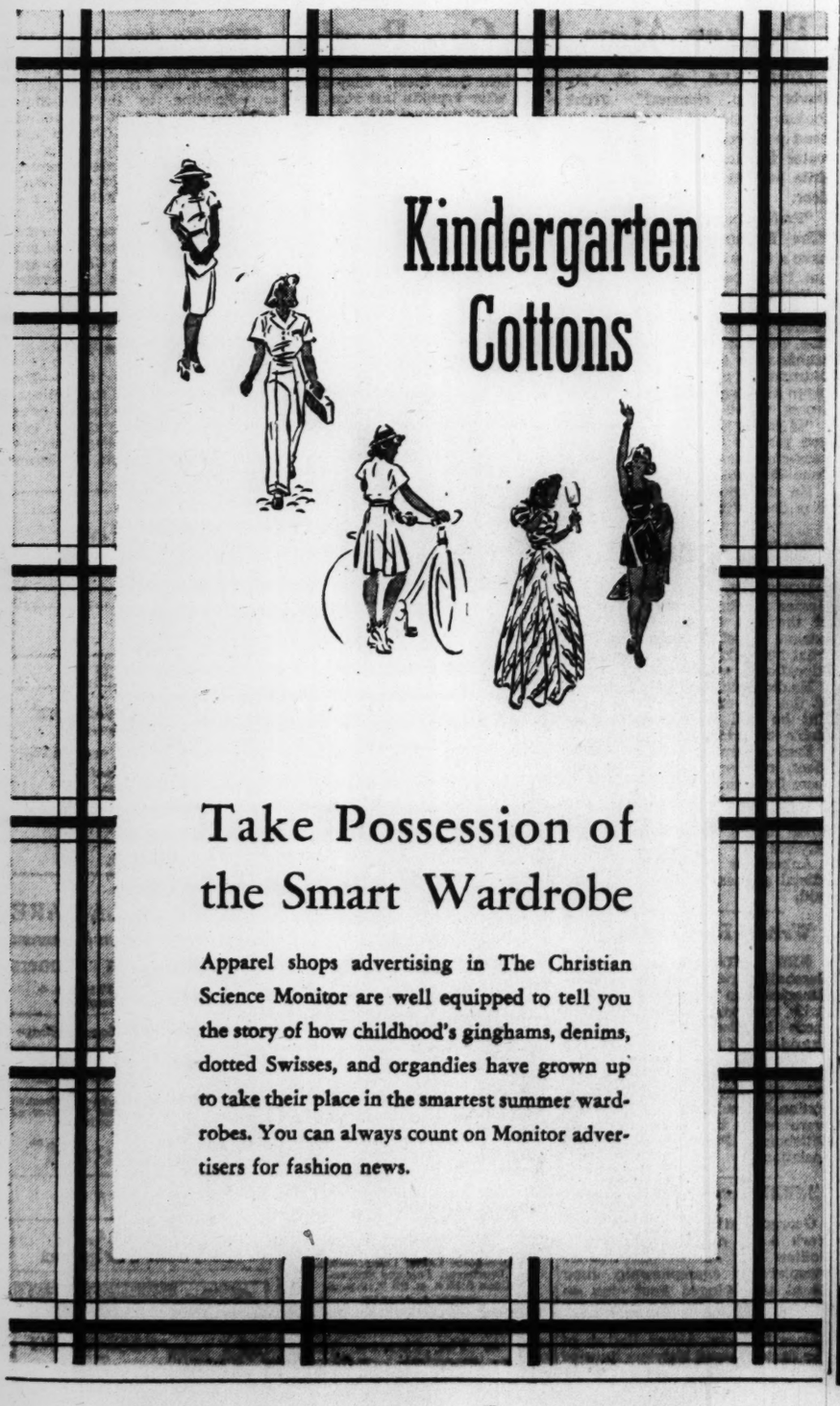
Photo: Marcel Dupuis, Paris

A small cabinet, its door panels painted with scenes in a park.

American Antiques

Early American pressed glass in numerous table settings. Also Sandwich glass, blown glass, cup plates, historical flasks, prints and furniture. You will enjoy seeing this large collection.
Publications by Mrs. Lee are available in her shop. These include Early American Pressed Glass, Handbook of Glass Patterns and Antique Fakes and Reproductions.

RUTH WEBB LEE
21 Edgell Road
Framingham Centre, Massachusetts



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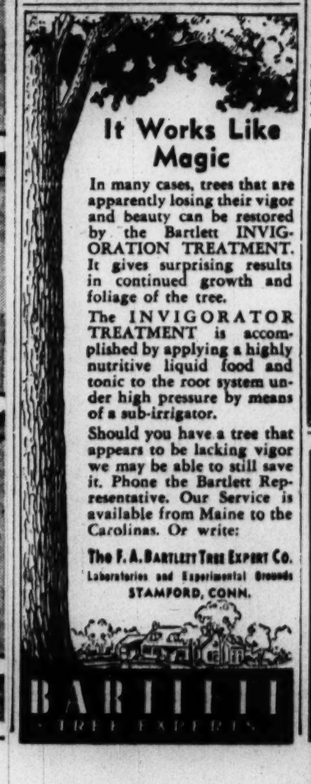

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day 282,800
1939 volume to date 110,985,515
1938 volume to date 129,105,058

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately; Trade Increases

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Stocks put on a recovery show in today's market with leaders pushing up fractions to more than a point.

While slow intervals were plentiful, dealings in the forenoon were about twice as fast as in the preceding apathetic session. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares. Prices held around top levels near the final hour.

The growing belief of speculative forces that the market is quite a distance behind business, brokers said, had much to do with the better action of the list. Some still kept commitments light because of fears for Europe, but, on the whole, it was thought overseas apprehension had lessened materially. Domestic labor troubles apparently continued as a handicap, although hopes were expressed these would be ironed out before any real damage is inflicted on industry.

New highs for the year were posted for Bayuk Cigar, Kroger Grocery, and Commonwealth & Southern preferred.

Others on the advancing side the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, General Electric, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Cluett Peabody, Loew's, and Zenith Radio.

Tilting upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Babcock & Wilcox, Pennroad, and Lockheed.

Most Bonds Rise

Virtually the whole bond list moved forward today in sympathy with stocks.

Under a rate of trade which appeared to be on the increase as the final hour of dealings approached, prices gained major fractions to more than a point.

Leaders in the climb included Republic Steel 4½s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Western Union 4½s and 5s, Third Avenue "El" 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

U. S. Treasuries overcame earlier backwardness to advance as much as 8-32 point in one instance. Foreign governments remained lethargic.

Wheat in Chicago Stages Recovery

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Wheat staged its strongest recovery in several days with gains of as much as 1⅜ cents a bushel during the course of today's market.

The Government report forecasting a spring wheat harvest of 178,888,000 bushels, being about 17,000,000 below the average of recent private estimates, centered attention on the possibility of deterioration during the next few weeks. High temperatures and a forecast of continued warm weather except possibly in Minnesota and North Dakota aroused some concern.

The midsession price tops were shaded subsequently, due partly to hedging sales.

Wheat closed ⅜-⅝ higher than yesterday, July 66⅛, September 47⅞; oats ⅛-¼ up.

Price of Silver Held at 35 Cents

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Treasury kept its foreign silver purchasing price today at 35 cents an ounce.

The 35-cent price was set first yesterday. It was the first price since a series of cuts had brought the level down from 43 cents that was sufficiently higher than the London price to make it profitable to ship the metal across the Atlantic.

LONDON, July 11 (AP) — The price of silver advanced fractionally today over yesterday's eight-year low with the quotation for spot delivery increased the equivalent of .66 of a cent an ounce to about 34.5 cents.

Foreign Markets

London—The stock market attracted further support today and most prices closed at the best for the day. British funds edged higher and European loans improved. Transatlantics held steady. Heavy industrials shifted ahead following satisfactory June steel output figures. Kaffirs, coppers and oils marked up small gains while rubbers were neglected. Gains among domestic rails ranged to ½ point.

Paris—Absence of unfavorable political news buoyed Bourse prices today although turnover remained small. Rentes closed 5 centimes lower to 90 higher and small gains dotted most other sections of the list.

Liverpool—Improved cash demand for wheat, sharply higher overseas cables and a bearishly interpreted U. S. crop report started a buying movement in futures that put active deliveries ⅞ penny higher today. Cotton futures gained 1 to 3 points, but trading was slow pending outcome of the meeting between Secretary Henry Wallace and leading cotton men.

Mutual Investment Fund

Report of Mutual Investment Fund, Mutual Management Company, Managers, for the half year ended June 30, 1939, states that net asset value of the Fund on June 30, 1939, after all expenses and reserves, was $9.75 per share.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	−¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	−¾
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	9	50½	49½	50½	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	⅝	⅝	Jul 10
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+½
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	7⅛	6¾	7	+½
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	7	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	160½	162	Jul 10
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	12	12	12	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Jul 7
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	16	33¾	32⅞	33½	+⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63	63	63	Jul 10
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 5
32	16¾	Am Airlines	24	30½	29½	29½	
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅝
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	6	38	37	38	+½
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	95½	94¾	94¾	−¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 5
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	20¾	20½	20½	+½
55	32	Am Car pf	2	35	35	35	+1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	126⅛	126	126⅛	Jul 10
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14½	14	14½	+⅝
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅝
8¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 10
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3½	3½	Jul 10
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51½	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	51⅝	51¼	51¼	
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	Jul 7
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 10
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
30⅞	14⅝	Am Locomotive	12	17	16⅝	17	+⅞
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 7
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40⅛	26⅞	Am Metal (¼g)	3	30½	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	38	37⅞	38	+1⅜
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	33¾	33	33½	+1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	12	12	11¾	11¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58	58	58	Jul 10
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	11¾	12	+⅜
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	10	41¾	41½	41⅝	+⅝
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Jul 7
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+¼
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	23½	23½	23½	+1
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	Jul 8
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13	13	13	+⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	164	162½	164	+1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
89⅜	75½	Am Tob B (5)	13	84½	84	84	−¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	6	9¼	8¾	9¼	+½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	83	83	83	−1
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅞
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	91	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+⅞
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	9½	9½	9½	−¾
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	5	36¼	36	36	+¾
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	10	10	10	Jul 10
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	Jul 6
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	20	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+⅞
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	2	56	55¾	56	+1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17	17	17	+½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	Jul 8
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20¼	20	20	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 7
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	18	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	45⅞	46	+½
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52	52	52	Jul 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	10	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	35	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	12	11	10⅝	11	+¾
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 10
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	12	12	12	+⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 5
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
22⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	44	23⅜	22½	23¼	+⅞
24	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	+1
102½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 5
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	12	22¾	22½	22½	+⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	7	20	19¾	20	
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jul 7
80	50¼	Beth Steel	34	53¾	52¾	53⅜	+⅞
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	105½	105¼	105¼	Jul 10
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17	17	17	+¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	7	21	20¾	22	+½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	19⅝	20	Jul 6
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	7	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10	9¾	10	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅜
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	49½	49	49	−1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jul 10
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 7
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jul 8
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un G(¼g)	32	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+⅝
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	12	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3½	3½	Jul 10
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 6
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	26¼	26¾	26¼	+¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	14	13	12½	12⅞	+¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6½	6½	6½	Jul 8
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jul 10
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 10
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
		C					
20⅞	13¼	Calif Packing	4	19	19	19	+¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jul 7
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	3	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32	32	32	+¼
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	+⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 7
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	73	73	73	Jul 5
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	11	42¼	42	42	−¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	9	23	22¾	22⅞	+¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	2	11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	4	4	4	Jul 10
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 6
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	38	37¾	38	+¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19	19	19	+1½
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+½
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Jul 6
1	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	8	¼	¼	¼	Jul 10
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 10
13⅛	9⅛	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun30
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 10
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	32½	32½	32½	−2½
48½	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	9	¼	¼	¼	Jul 7
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 5
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
14¾	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 7
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	96	71½	71	71⅜	+⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	37	14¼	13½	14¼	+⅞
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2¾	2½	2½	−¼
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	20	20	20	Jul 10
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+¼
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	1	39¾	39	39	+¼
31¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	61	30⅞	29½	30⅞	+1⅝
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	3	125¼	125	125¼	Jul 7
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jul 6
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	7	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jul 10
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	13	13	13	
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	24	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+1
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	12	20	19⅜	20	+1⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	13	6	5¾	5⅞	+¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 8
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jun29
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	88	87½	87½	Jun30
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	44	43¾	44	+¼
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	50⅞	50½	50½	+⅜
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	6	110	110	110	−½
13¾	9	Coml Solvents	13	9½	9⅛	9½	+½
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	125	1½	1¼	1½	+¼
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	43	67	65	67	+2
30	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	60	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	Jun29
30⅝	19	Con Nairn (½g)	5	23	23	23	Jul 10
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	3	19¼	19	19	+¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 10
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	54	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅝
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	7	106⅞	106¾	106¾	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	5	10	9⅞	10	+¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
3¼	1½	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 10
3¾	1⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	Jul 8
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 7
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	8	99⅛	98⅞	99½	Jul 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	5	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	7	14¾	14⅜	14½	+½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¾	94½	94¾	+½
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 7
36⅞	29¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35½	35½	+⅝
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	13	2⅛	2	2	
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (½g)	9	21¾	21¼	21¼	−1⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20	20	20	+½
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	9	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	−⅝
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176	176	176	+4¾
3¾	3½	Coty Inc (new)	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+¼
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	25	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	2	20½	20½	20½	+½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 7
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	Jul 10
13	7½	Crosley Corp	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+¼
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31	31	31	Jul 10
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅜g)	6	10	9¾	10	+¼
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	10	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1⅛
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	1	64	64	64	Jul 7
6⅛	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	3½	3½	3½	
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 7
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	6	47	46⅝	47	Jul 7
7⅛	4⅛	Curtiss-Wright	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
28⅛	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	6	24¾	24½	24½	Jul 1
24½	13⅝	Cutler-Hammer	2	15½	15	15½	+1
		D					
7	4⅝	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Jun29
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun22
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	1	5	5	5	Jul 7
24	15¾	Deere & Co	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	+⅜
27	23	Deere pf (1.40)	5	27½	27¼	27½	+½
16⅝	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 10
25¼	12½	Del & Hudson	3	15¾	15½	15½	+¼
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
123½	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	118	118	118	Jul 6
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	33	33	33	Jul 10
44	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	43½	43½	43½	Jul 5
9⅜	5¼	Diam T Motor	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 10
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
87	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1½
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
33⅞	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	18	68¼	67½	67⅞	+⅞
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	118	118	118	Jul 8
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	1	7	6¾	6¾	Jun29
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 7
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 8
156¾	126¼	du Pont (2½g)	8	150⅛	149⅛	149⅛	−⅝
142	136¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	140	139	140	Jul 10
123⅛	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	120	120	120	Jul 7
		E					
18⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	23	16	15⅞	16	
8	3¾	East Roll Mill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
186½	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	4	164¼	163¾	163¾	−¼
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1g)	17	23½	22¾	23⅛	+⅝
19½	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	2	19	19	19	Jul 10
3⅜	1⅛	Eitington Schild	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 10
3⅛	2	El Mus In (.09e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 3
38½	22¼	El Auto L (1¼g)	16	30⅞	30½	30¾	+1
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+¼
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	14	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+¼
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+1⅛
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	1	25	24¼	25	+1¼
30⅜	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun30
36¼	28	El Paso NG (2)	13	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+½
43¾	38	Endi-John(2¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Jul 10
11⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	32	11	10¾	10⅞	+¼
80⅛	62½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	−1¼
87	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	84	83⅝	83⅝	Jun28
92	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Jul 7
1¾	¾	Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	Jul 10
2⅜	1¼	Erie R R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 10
5½	2	Erie 1 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 7
5⅜	4	Eureka V Clean	7	4	3¾	3⅞	−¼
13	6	Evans Products	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.40g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 5
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	2	27½	27¼	27½	+½
29½	20	Fajardo Sug (1g)	3	24	24	24	−⅛
16⅜	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	14½	14½	14½	
110	84	Fed M & Smelt	1	98	98	98	Jun28
101⅜	101⅜	Fed M&S pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr13
6	2⅞	Fed Mot Truck	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	⅞	Fed Screw Wks	2	1	1	1	
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	¾	¾	¾	
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Strs (¾g)	3	22¾	22	22¾	Jul 10
89¾	83	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	87	87	87	Jun29
37	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	4	35½	35	35½	+1
25⅞	17⅝	Fire T & R (¾g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+½
105½	99¼	First T&R pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Jul 6
49½	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	3	48	48	48	
31½	16¼	Flintkote	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅜
36	25	Flor Stove (1g)	2	33	33	33	Jul 10
21	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	21	21	21	Jul 7
3¼	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 3
35⅜	21	Food Mach (½g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 8
29¾	14¼	Foster Wheeler	1	16½	16½	16½	+½
3¾	1½	Francisco Sugar	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 7
30	18¼	Freeport S (½g)	9	20½	20½	20½	+⅝
		G					
2⅝	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 10
4	2	Gair (Robert)	1	2	2	2	Jul 10
13	7¾	Gair (Rob) pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	4	4	4	Jul 10
18¾	13¼	Gaylord Con (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 10
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	4	50	50	50	Jun27
9	5½	Gen Am Invest.	4	7	7	7	+¼
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Jul 10
60½	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	2	49	49	49	+¼
11	8⅛	Gen Bak (.30g)	1	9	9	9	+⅛
4½	2½	Gen Bronze	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
18	9	Gen Cable	2	10½	10½	10½	+½
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	1	19	19	19	Jun30
75	43	Gen Cable pf	3	50½	50½	50½	Jun30
25¼	19⅛	Gen Cigar (1g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (½g)	57	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+1
45¼	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	22	45	44¾	45	+¼
118⅝	114	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	118	117¾	117¾	Jul 7
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	¾	⅝	¾	
91¼	72½	Gen Mills (2⅞g)	2	90¾	90½	90½	
51⅝	36⅝	Gen Mot (1½g)	66	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	+¾
126¼	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	2	125½	125½	125½	−¼
6⅞	4¼	Gen Out Adver	7	4½	4¼	4¼	Jun29
38	28	Gen Out A (2k)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 6
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.20g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
1⅝	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
28	14	Gen Ry Signal	5	16	15½	15½	
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	15	Gen Real&U pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
41	19½	Gen Refract	1	22	22	22	+½
17⅛	13⅝	Gen Tel (1)	2	16	16	16	+⅛
15½	9¼	Gen Thea (½g)	3	11	10¾	11	−½
16⅜	10¾	Gen Time Inst	1	12	12	12	Jun29
27⅜	15¾	Gen T&Rub(½g)	33	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+½
8⅜	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	1	51	51	51	−1¼
13⅞	7½	Gimbel Bros	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
66½	51	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	52½	52	52½	+1½
24½	14¾	Glidden Co	4	16¼	15¾	15¾	Jul 10
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	7	40	40	40	Jun 9
3¾	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	5	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	Jul 10
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.05g)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 6
24¾	13½	Goodrich (BF)	10	17	16¾	16¾	+⅜
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jul 7
38⅜	21½	Good T & R(¾g)	17	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jul 7
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1⅞	¾	Graham-Paige	10	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
1⅞	⅞	Grand Union	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
16⅝	11	Grand U pf(¾k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 10
20	10	Granite City Stl	2	11	11	11	
31⅞	24⅜	Grant(WT)(1.40)	10	32	31¾	31¾	−¼
24½	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	Jul 6
16¼	12⅛	Gt N I ct (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
31⅛	16⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	20	21⅝	21	21½	+⅛
28	24	Gt W Sug (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Jul 10
34⅞	24¼	Green (1.60a)	2	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅜
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	32	18	17⅝	18	+½
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	22	12½	12	12½	Jul 10
1¼	½	Guantan Sugar	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	4	4	4	M'y25
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun30
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	31	31	31	+¾
14¼	8	Hall (WF) Print	1	13	13	13	
17½	15	Hamil Wat (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun29
32	17	Harb-Wal (.30g)	7	19½	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 6
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	3	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
109	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	108	108	108	Jul 7
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.80a)	2	12	11⅞	12	+¼
117	110	Helme GW (5a)	1	112	112	112	Jun28
17	10	Hercules Motor	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 7
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	Jul 10
64	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	64	64	64	Jul 8
110	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	111	111	111	+1
19	14¾	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun23
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¼
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15¼	10	Holly Sugar	3	10	10	10	
66¼	60½	Homestake (4½)	1	64	64	64	
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 10
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
70½	61	Household F (4)	2	70	70	70	+1
110½	103	Household pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Jul 5
8⅜	4¾	Houston Oil	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
55¼	40	Howe Sound (3)	3	46	45¾	46	+¾
1¾	1	Hudson & Man	2	1	1	1	−⅛
5½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun27
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	3	32⅝	32⅝	32½	+¼
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 10
2⅛	1	Hupp Motor	56	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
		I					
20¾	9¾	Illinois Central	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+½
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	3	19½	19⅛	19½	+½
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 5
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	12	24¼	23⅞	24	+½
119	86	Inger Rand (2g)	2	100¾	100¼	100¾	+¾
94⅝	67	Inland Stl (1g)	3	70	70	70	−½
17¼	9¼	Inspirat Copper	24	11⅜	11¼	11¼	−⅛
5⅜	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅛	4⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 10
28½	17½	Interchem Corp	1	26	26	26	−¾
4⅛	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
15¾	7¾	Interlake Iron	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
3⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
27⅞	16	Int Agr pr pf	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅜
195¾	155	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	178	178	178	+¾
66⅞	48	Int Harv (1.60)	4	55½	54¾	55¼	+¾
162⅞	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	162	162	162	
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	3	4¾	4½	4¾	+½
4¾	2½	Int Mer Marine	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 8
8⅞	5⅜	Int Mining (.20g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
55¾	42¾	Int Nick Can (2)	22	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	+⅜
138	134	Int Nick pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun29
14¾	6¾	Int Pap & Pow	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+¼
51¾	26⅛	Int Pap&Pow pf	9	30	30	30	+¼
6⅛	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 5
34	29	Int Salt (1½)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
35⅜	31⅛	Int Shoe (1½)	2	33	33	33	Jul 10
31⅞	19	Int Silver	2	22	22	22	Jul 8
96	84	Int Silver pf(4k)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun28
9⅝	5⅝	Int Tel & Tel	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
9⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14¾	8¼	Interst Dept Str	4	10	10	10	
10¾	7¾	Intertype (.20g)	2	8	8	8	
21	18	Island Creek (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 7
		J—K					
80½	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	3	80½	80	80	Jul 10
105	65¼	Johns-Manville	9	68¾	67	68¾	+¾
64	35	Jones & L Stl pf	1	45	45	45	Jun23
19½	13	Kalm S & F(¾g)	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+½
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	1	7	7	7	+⅛
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun30
12	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.38g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun30
99⅞	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	98	98	98	M'y 1
16½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (1g)	2	14	14	14	Jun29
14¾	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	3	9¾	9½	9¾	Jul 10
10¼	5⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 8
44⅜	28	Kennecott (½g)	95	33½	32¾	33½	+1
13	8¾	Key S & W(.45g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
27⅞	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 5
2¾	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 7
25	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	12	25	24⅝	25	+¼
5¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	2	5	5	5	Jun 7
28	24	Kress SH (1.60)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 10
27⅛	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	22	27½	27¼	27½	+½
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (1.60a)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
5¼	3⅛	Lane Bryant	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun30
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
25	17	Lehigh PC (⅜g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¾
⅝	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 10
3	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun30
5⅜	3⅛	Lehigh Val RR	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
27¾	20⅜	Lehman (.60g)	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 10
12½	9⅜	Lehn & Fk(½g)	1	11	11	11	+⅜
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	28	28	28	+½
56¾	36½	Lib-O-F Gl (1g)	1	45	44¾	44¾	+¼
6⅜	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	2	5	4¾	4¾	−⅜
40	34¾	Life Saver (1.60)	2	38	38	38	Jul 6
107	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	107	107	107	+½
107⅞	99½	Lig & My B (4a)	2	107⅝	107½	107¾	
180	171⅞	Lig & My pf (7)	2	176½	176½	176½	Jul 6
17¾	15	Lily Tul (.60g)	2	16	16	16	Jul 1
40½	21	Lima Locomo	1	23	22½	22½	+⅛
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 3
20¼	12⅜	Lion Oil (1)	1	13⅜	13	13	−⅛
19	13½	Liquid Car(.60g)	1	14	14	14	+⅛
54½	35	Loew's Inc (2a)	11	42	41¼	41⅞	+⅞
108	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	Jun 7
12	6	Loft Inc	46	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
62	41½	Lone-Star C (3)	6	49¾	48½	49¾	Jul 10
4½	2¼	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22¼	17	Loose-Wil (¾g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	9	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+⅜
58	36½	Lou & Nash (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 10
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 10
		M—N					
33	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun27
30¾	18¾	Mack Trucks	4	19¾	19⅜	19¾	Jul 10
43½	30⅛	Macy RH Co(1g)	11	31¼	31	31	+¼
19½	13	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	1	14	14	14	Jun28
38⅛	25⅛	Magma C (¾g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+1¼
1¾	1	Manati Sugar	1	1	1	1	Jul 7
7⅛	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 10
13	5	Man Ry mod gtd	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 1
1¾	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
5⅝	4⅛	MarineMid(.32g)	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
15⅛	9¾	Marshall Field	19	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
39⅝	27⅛	Martin (GL) Co	10	33⅜	32⅛	33	+⅝
5⅝	2	Martin-Parry	1	2	2	2	Jul 3
57½	34½	Masonite Cp (1)	3	39	39	39	
36	23	Mat Alk (1½)	4	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
52	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
6⅜	4	Maytag Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
36½	28½	Maytag pf (3)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun24
14½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	1	14	14	14	+⅜
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
102½	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 6
22⅜	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	5	19½	19	19½	Jul 7
10¾	6½	McG-Hill (.15g)	1	7	7	7	+¼
59¼	49¼	McIntyre P (2)	3	56½	56	56½	Jul 10
18⅜	8¾	McKeesport Tin	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
10	7	McLellan (.40g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
12	7	Mead Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 10
58	50	M pf B ww (5½)	1	50	50	50	Jun28
61½	46	Melville S (3)	1	58	58	58	
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
39¼	25	Mesta M (1¼g)	5	29⅜	29	29	
12⅝	6½	Miami Copper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅜
16½	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
29	18⅜	Midland Stl (1g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 10
85½	55	Minn-Honey (2)	1	59	59	59	+1¾
6⅝	3½	Minn-Moline	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
54	40½	Minn-Moline pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun29
14⅞	10⅞	Mission (¼g)	1	11	11	11	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
9¾	4	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
1	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
17⅜	10⅞	Mohawk Carpet	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅜
111	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	2	97½	97	97	+⅛
54⅜	40⅝	Mont Ward (1g)	42	51⅜	50⅝	51¼	+1⅛
39	33	Morrell&Co (1g)	3	35	34	35	Jun19
19	9½	Motor Products	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	
30	16¼	Mueller Br(.40g)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 10
7½	4½	Mullins Mfg B	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 10
14½	9⅜	Munsingwear	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun29
64½	50	Murphy GC (3)	2	62	61	62	+2
9⅛	4⅝	Murray Corp	6	5	4⅞	5	+¼
51	45	Myers & B(1½g)	1	46	46	46	Jun26
9¼	5½	Nash-Kelvinator	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Nat Acme	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Nat Aviat (½g)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	Jul 10
28¼	23⅛	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	9	27	26½	27	+½
175	160	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Jul 10
15⅞	10¼	Nat Bd & I(.40g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 3
95⅛	90⅝	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun15
23¼	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	4	19	18½	18½	Jun29
26¼	16⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
12¾	8¼	Nat Cylin(.20g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 8
16⅜	12⅛	Nat Dairy (.40g)	15	16	15½	15⅝	−¼
8	4½	Nat Dept Strs	3	5½	5¼	5¼	
6½	4½	Nat Dept Str pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 8
28⅛	23¼	Nat Dist (2)	9	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅜
18⅝	11⅜	Nat Enam&Stpg	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	Jun29
16⅞	9¼	Nat Gypsum	14	10½	10¼	10½	+⅜
108	86	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun22
27⅛	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	9	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
172¼	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	170	170	170	Jul 10
27¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+¼
9⅝	6⅝	Nat P & Lt (.60)	23	7⅜	7⅛	7½	−⅛
81⅛	52	Nat Steel (.80g)	4	56½	56½	56½	+½
15⅛	6½	Nat Supply	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+½
59¼	33⅛	N S 5½pf(.68¾k)	4	34	33⅛	34	+⅞
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+½
4⅛	2⅜	Nat Tea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 8
11¼	9⅝	Natomas Co(.80)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 7
29⅛	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	+½
85	73½	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	Jun 6
41	32	Newberry JJ (2)	1	39	39	39	+1
17½	8½	Newport Indust	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
47¼	27	NY Air Brake	3	37½	36	37½	+2½
22⅜	12⅝	NY Central RR	31	14⅛	13¾	14	+½
23⅛	10¼	NY Chi & St L	1	13⅝	12½	12½	
38	18½	NY Chi&StL pf	1	22	22	22	+½
43½	30	NY C Omnibus	1	34¼	34	34¼	+⅜
1¼	½	NY NH & H	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 10
4⅝	2⅛	NY NH & H pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 8
1	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun29
16¼	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	17	11¾	11¼	11¼	Jul 10
195½	168	Norf & West(10)	1	183	183	183	
19¾	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	+¼
26⅜	18⅝	No Am Co (.80g)	28	22¼	21¾	22¼	+⅜
59¼	54¾	No Am Co pf (3)	3	57¼	57	57¼	Jul 10
56¼	53¼	NoAm5¾pf(2⅞)	2	56⅜	56	56	
14¾	7	Northern Pacific	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
111½	102⅝	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	
5⅛	2¾	Norwalk T&R	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
		O					
10¼	6⅝	Ohio Oil (.20e)	25	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
30	15½	Oliver Farm Eq	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅜
20½	12½	Omnibus Corp	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+½
8⅜	5	Oppenheim Col	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27⅛	16½	Otis Elev (.30g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
15	7½	Otis Steel	4	8½	8¼	8⅜	+¼
54⅛	34½	Otis Steel 1 pf	2	33¼	33	33¼	−1¼
24⅞	16½	Ont M&M (.70g)	1	22½	22½	22½	−1½
70	50	Owens-Ill (1g)	3	63½	63½	63½	+1½
		P—Q					
7⅛	3⅞	Pac Am Fish	1	4	4	4	+⅛
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (.60g)	3	11	11	11	+¼
34¾	27½	Pac Gas & El (2)	21	31	30½	31	+½
49½	41	Pac Lighting (3)	2	47	46⅝	47	+1
14⅝	9½	Pac Mills	1	10	10	10	Jul 10
25⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(½g)	5	19¼	18½	18½	Jul 8
11⅞	8⅞	Pac W Oil (½e)	1	9	9	9	Jul 6
4¾	3	Packard Motor	12	3⅛	3	3	
16⅝	10⅝	Pan-Am Airway	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
6¾	5	Pan Am Petrol	2	5⅛	5	5	Jun26
1½	⅝	Panhandle P&R	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
60⅛	41½	Paraffine C (2)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Jun21
14⅛	6⅞	Param Pic (.15g)	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
107½	80	Param 1pf (6)	2	93	92	92	Jul 6
13⅝	7¾	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 7
26	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Jun26
2⅜	1½	Park Utah C M	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+¼
43½	36	Parke D (1.20g)	2	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	+⅜
19	11⅞	Parker R pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 5
2⅜	1½	Parmelee Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 5
11⅛	5¾	Pathe Film	9	9¾	9½	9½	+¼
11⅜	7¼	Patino Min	15	8⅝	8	8⅜	+½
57½	48	Pen&Ford(1½g)	4	54½	54	54½	−¼
90½	74	PenneyJC(1½g)	17	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+⅜
1¾	¾	Pen Coal&Coke	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
5⅛	3	Penn-Dix Cem	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 10
33	19	Penn-D C pf A	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jun28
16½	12	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 6
24⅞	15¾	Penn RR (½e)	25	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+½
38⅞	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	38¾	37⅞	38¾	Jul 10
40⅞	30½	Peoples G (2g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	Jul 7
3¼	2	Peoria & East	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	7¾	Pere Marquette	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅜
20½	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 10
10	7½	Petrol Cp (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅛	5⅜	Pfeiffer B (¼g)	4	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
44⅜	28⅛	Phelps Dod(¾g)	25	36½	35	35⅝	+⅞
47	36	Phila Co 6pf (3)	2	44	43½	44	+¼
86	75	Phila Co pf (6)	3	81	81	81	Jun 7
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 7
103½	82½	Philip Mor (3a)	2	89	89	89	+¼
134	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	135	135	135	Jul 10
7	2¾	Phillips-Jones	1	3	3	3	+¼
43⅝	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	1	33	33	33	
3½	2¼	Phoenix Hosiery	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 6
8⅜	6¼	Pierce Oil pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 1
28	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jul 7
5	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3	3	3	+¼
20½	12	Pittsburgh pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun28
7½	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun13
9¼	5	Pitt Screw&Bolt	5	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
14	7⅛	Pitt Steel	2	7½	7½	7½	Jul 10
2	½	Pittston Co	5	¾	¾	¾	
22½	17¼	Plym Oil (1.40a)	1	19	19	19	
9	6½	Pond Creek Poc	3	8	8	8	Jul 7
16⅜	8	Poor & Co B	3	9	9	9	
2¼	1⅛	Porto R-Am T A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
¾	¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun27
14⅜	6¼	Pressed Stl Car	9	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+½
14½	7½	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun22
43½	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	24	24	24	+2
59½	50⅜	Proc & Gam(2a)	17	59⅜	59	59	−⅛
38⅜	31⅝	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	3	38	38	38	+⅛
141¼	129	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Jul 10
126⅛	115	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	4	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	Jul 10
113½	103	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	−⅛
117¼	115¼	P S El&G pf (5)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	Jul 7
39⅞	23	Pullman (½g)	7	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+¼
11¼	6⅝	Pure Oil	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−¼
90½	81	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	81	81	81	Jun30
81½	70¼	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	+½
17⅞	10¾	Purity Ba (.40g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
13	11½	Quak S Oil(.40g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅜
		R					
8½	5¼	Radio Corp.	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+¼
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf(3½)	3	64	62	64	Jul 7
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+½
17	6⅛	Rayonier Inc	1	8½	8½	8½	+¼
23⅛	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	2	14½	14½	14½	+¼
18¾	10¼	Reading Co (1)	22	11⅝	11	11	−⅝
25½	20½	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	21	21	21	Jul 10
21½	16	Reading 2pf (2)	1	17	17	17	+1
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3	3	3	Jun30
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun30
11⅜	9	Reliance (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 10
17½	10¼	Reming R (.80g)	5	11	10⅝	11	+¼
75½	65½	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	65	65	65	−1½
1⅜	⅞	Reo Motor Car	4	1	1	1	
23⅝	12⅞	Republic Steel	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
70	43	Rep Steel cv pf	2	44½	44⅛	44¼	Jul 10
71	43	Rep Steel pf A	1	44	44	44	
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	15	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
40½	22	Rev Cop & Br A	4	21⅜	21½	21½	−2½
14¾	7½	Reynolds Metals	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
85	78⅝	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	81	81	81	Jul 5
11⅝	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 10
45	35½	Reyn Tob B (1g)	10	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+⅜
10¼	6⅝	Richfield Oil	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
9½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	7	7	7	Jun28
16⅛	13¼	Roan Ant (.40g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
34	18½	Ruberoid (.60)	1	20	20	20	Jun29
1¼	¾	Rutland RR pf	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun13
		S					
45⅜	27¾	Safeway St (1g)	21	42⅞	42	42½	+1
46¾	22¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	21	32⅛	31½	31⅞	+⅜
¾	⅜	St L-San Fran	4	¼	¼	¼	Jul 5
2	1	St L-San Fr'n pf	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jul 3
18¼	10¾	Savage Arms	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+1⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Schenley Distill	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
75½	67	Schenley pf(5½)	1	72	72	72	Jul 10
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	3	½	½	½	Jul 10
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 8
51⅞	45	Scott Pap (1.60)	2	51	50⅛	51	+1
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 10
2⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 6
22⅜	16½	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+1⅞
3½	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
77½	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	52	77¾	76⅞	77⅜	+1⅛
18⅜	11⅝	Servel Inc (1)	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+½
21⅞	10¼	Sharon Steel	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 6
69	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'y31
7⅝	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 10
50⅛	43⅞	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	44	44	44	Jul 7
11⅜	8	Shattuck (.40)	1	9	9	9	Jul 10
15⅛	10	Shell Un O (¼g)	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
107	101	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+¾
7	4⅝	Silver King Coal	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
32¾	17½	Simmons Co	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun24
21¾	16½	Sims S&S (.30g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 8
29½	16¾	Skelly Oil (1e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jul 7
96	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Jul 10
19⅛	11⅝	Smith(AO) Corp	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 5
17⅞	10¼	Smith & Cor Ty	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 7
21	12⅛	Snider Pack	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+¼
13⅝	10½	Socony-Va (¼g)	23	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+¼
3	1⅝	SoAmG&P(.10g)	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
30⅝	14	So P Rico (¾g)	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 6
27⅞	23½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	15	27½	27	27⅜	+⅜
21⅜	10½	Southern Pacific	50	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+¼
24¼	11⅜	Southern Ry	8	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅜
33⅞	15⅛	Southern Ry pf	9	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+⅜
39¼	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	39	39	39	Jun20
4⅞	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	Jun29
3⅜	1⅜	Sparks-Withing	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
8¼	4⅞	Spear & Co	1	7	7	7	Jun29
21⅛	14½	Spen Kell (.40g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅞
47⅞	36	Sperry Cp(1.60e)	3	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+⅛
23⅛	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+½
16⅛	9½	Spieg Inc (.15g)	16	11⅜	11	11	+⅛
30⅛	18⅜	Square D (.40g)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 10
7¼	6	Stand Brs (⅜g)	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
108	98	Stand B pf (4½)	2	106	105⅞	106	Jul 7
4⅛	2½	Stand Gas & El	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	1	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
20⅛	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	11½	11	11½	Jun30
24⅛	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	17	16½	17	+¾
30⅛	25⅛	Stand Oil C (1a)	9	26	25¾	25¾	−¼
29⅛	23¼	Stand Oil Ind (1)	9	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
50⅝	46	Stand Oil Kan	2	46	46	46	Jul 7
53¼	40⅛	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	17	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+¼
33¾	20¼	Star (LS) (½g)	1	24	24	24	Jul 7
79¼	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	3	79¼	79	79¼	+¼
12⅝	7	Stewart-Warner	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	Stokely Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 6
17⅝	8⅜	Stone & Webster	21	10½	10¼	10½	+⅜
8½	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
66	46	Sun Oil (1)	1	50	50	50	
11¾	7⅞	Sun Mng (.80g)	16	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
38⅛	22	Superheat (¾g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 10
3⅛	2	Superior Oil	2	2	2	2	
22½	10	Superior Steel	1	12½	12½	12½	+½
30⅛	25	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	26	26	26	+½
10⅜	7	Sweets Co of Am	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 7
19⅞	17	Swift & Co(1.20)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 10
28¼	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	3	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
10⅜	4⅝	Syming-Gld ww	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 10
8⅛	4	Syming-Gld xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 8
		T					
7½	5	Talcott Inc(.40g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 10
6¼	4½	Telautogr (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun29
6½	4	Tenn Corp	1	6	6	6	
22½	11¾	Texas & Pac Ry	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun30
48¼	34⅞	Texas Corp (2)	16	37	36½	37	+⅜
5¾	3½	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
32⅝	26¼	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	3	27½	27	27½	Jul 8
10½	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
9	6⅝	Tex Pac L Tr	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
60	56	That cv pf (3.60)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Jul 5
4¼	3½	The Fair	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¾	2½	Thermoid Co	2	3	3	3	Jul 10
3	1½	Third Ave Ry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 6
3⅞	3	Thompson (JR)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 3
28¼	17	Thomp Pr (½g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	2	2	1⅞	2	+¼
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	1	9	9	9	Jul 8
14¼	11¼	Tide-Water A(1)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
96	87	Tide W pf (4½)	2	91	91	91	−⅛
18⅜	10¾	Timken-Det-Ax	10	12¾	12	12¾	+⅞
54¼	34¼	Timken RB(½g)	3	39½	39	39½	+1
7¾	5½	Transamer (½)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
10⅜	6¼	Trans & West A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 10
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun29
4	2	Tri-Cont Corp	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Jun22
4⅞	3	Truax-Traer C	5	3	3	3	Jun28
13¾	6	Truscon Steel	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun12
26¼	16⅝	Twen C-F (1g)	2	19¼	19	19¼	+⅜
34¼	28	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 7
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	2	2	2	
12½	7½	Twin Coach	14	9⅜	9	9⅜	+1½
		U					
4¾	2	Ulen & Co	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅜
66	44	Underwd-E (1g)	1	48	48	48	−1
12½	6¾	Union Bag & P	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
90½	65½	Union Car(1.40g)	17	75¼	74½	74½	
19¾	16⅛	Union O C(.80g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	3	95½	94½	95	
89	78	Union Pac pf (4)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Jul 10
23⅝	20⅛	Union T C(1.20)	1	21½	21½	21½	−⅜
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
42⅜	33	United Air (¾g)	3	36	35½	36	+⅞
18¼	15⅞	United Bis (½g)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 7
65⅞	52	United Carb	4	60	59¼	60	+½
20	13⅝	United-C F(.60g)	1	16	16	16	Jul 6
3¾	2	United Corp	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
39¼	30⅛	Unit C pf (2.60k)	9	35¼	34¾	35¼	+½
7⅛	4¾	United Drug	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8¾	4⅛	United Dyewood	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 3
6⅝	3⅛	United Elec Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33¼	25¾	United E&F (1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 7
80	62½	United Fruit (4)	5	79	79	79	+½
13⅛	11	United Gas I (1)	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
117⅞	111⅜	United Gas pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	−¼
10⅞	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	5	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
7½	4	United Paperbd	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
11	5¾	U S & For Sec	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
87½	75	U S & For pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Jun29
1	¾	U S Distributing	2	¾	¾	¾	Jul 7
10⅛	5⅝	U S Freight	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 8
113	77	U S Gypsum (2)	3	84	82	83¾	+¾
7⅛	4	U S Hoffman M	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 10
32	23	U S H M pf (2¾)	3	31	31	31	Jul 5
25⅜	13⅛	U S Ind Alcohol	1	15	15	15	+½
5⅞	3⅛	U S Leather	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 6
10⅜	6	U S Leather A	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	Jul 8
61⅞	46	U S Leath pr pf	1	50	50	50	Jun20
49	35	U S Pipe & F (2)	5	41	40	41	+1¼
38	28⅛	U S Play Cd(2a)	1	37½	37	37	Jul 7
6⅛	1½	U S Real & Imp	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
52⅜	31¼	U S Rubber	84	41	40⅜	40¾	+⅜
111½	86¾	U S Rub 1 pf (8)	14	109¼	107	108½	+3¼
65⅛	48	U S SmR&M(3g)	1	48	48	48	Jul 10
70	60	U S Sm pf (3½)	1	68½	68½	68½	+½
70	43½	U S Steel	50	46¼	45¾	45¾	+⅜
120⅝	98⅛	U S Steel pf (7)	9	106⅞	106⅛	106¼	+¾
37½	33	U S Tob (.64g)	5	36½	36	36	+⅜
3⅜	1⅞	United Stockyds	1	2	2	2	Jul 10
8⅜	6⅝	United S pf (.70)	2	7	7	7	+¼
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	54	55	54	Jun29
12¾	9	Univ Cycl ¼g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun29
84	69	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jul 6
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	Jul 7
35½	25	Van Raalte (1g)	4	31	31	31	+⅜
30¼	16	Vanadium Corp	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	1	41	41	41	
25⅞	18¼	Victor ChW(½g)	2	24½	24	24½	+½
4⅞	2½	Va-Caro Chem	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+¾
121	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	2	122	122	122	Jul 5
1¾	⅞	Wabash Ry	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun27
3½	1½	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 8
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.20g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 3
23⅝	15½	Walgreen(1.15g)	3	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
95	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	3	95	95	95	Jul 6
50⅜	37	Walk H G&W(4)	8	44	43¾	43¾	+⅛
20⅜	19¼	Walker pf (1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+½
9¼	4	Walworth Co	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	8½	Ward Baking A	1	10	10	10	Jul 10
2⅞	1½	Ward Baking B	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jul 5
44	31	Ward B pf (1k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 7
6⅞	4	Warner Bros Pic	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
3⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 10
13⅝	6½	Warren Br cv pf	2	9	9	9	Jul 1
31¾	19¼	Warren F&P(1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+½
24⅜	14⅜	Waukesha M (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jul 7
32¾	20½	Wayne P (1g)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	−⅛
3¼	1⅞	Webster Eisen	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 6
28½	16½	Wess O&S (½a)	1	17	17	17	+¼
79	58½	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	61	60	60	Jul 8
31⅞	20¼	West Auto (.65g)	7	30½	30	30½	+⅞
4⅛	2⅜	West Maryland	1	2½	2½	2½	
8	3½	West Mary 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun28
¾	¼	West Pacific	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 5
1⅝	¾	West Pacific pf	2	1	1	1	Jun28
24⅛	16⅞	West Union Tel	5	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1⅛
31¾	18⅝	West Air B (¾g)	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅜
120	82½	West El & M(1g)	12	98¼	97	97½	+⅞
20⅛	10½	Weston El Inst	2	16	16	16	
23½	15¼	Westvaco Chl(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 10
32¾	29	Westvac pf (1½)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jul 6
31¾	15⅛	Wheeling Steel	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 10
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
60	45	Wheel ppf(1½k)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
12⅛	9½	White Dent (.60)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun19
13⅝	7	White Motor	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	−⅛
7	3½	White Rock	1	4	4	4	Jul 7
1¾	1⅛	White Sew Mach	1	1½	1½	1½	
23⅜	14	White Sew M pf	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	Jul 5
3⅜	2⅛	Wilcox Oil&Gas	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 7
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6¼	2¾	Willys-Over pf	7	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
5	3¼	Wilson & Co	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
49⅛	35	Wilson & C $6 pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Jul 6
25⅛	15	Woodward Iron	2	17	17	17	+1⅞
50⅜	41⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	37	47½	47⅛	47½	+¾
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
53	31⅛	W P&M cv pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun17
38	23⅛	W P&M ppf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 5
83½	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	84¼	84	84	+½
		Y—Z					
33¼	21¾	Yale & T (.60)	3	22	21¾	21¾	Jul 3
21⅜	11⅛	Yellow Tr & C	20	14⅝	14¼	14½	+⅜
21¼	9¾	Young Spr & W	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
55⅞	30	Youngst Sh & T	10	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+⅜
85	74	Y S&T pf (5½g)	1	73	73	73	Jun30
31¼	17	Young St D(¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jul 10
22⅛	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	17	19	18¼	18½	+½
3⅜	2¼	Zonite Products	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 7

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Business Men Urged to Enter Political Arena

NEW YORK (AP)—A suggestion that businessmen should actively enter politics to break the current impasse between government and business has been published in Dun's Review, a magazine edited by Dr. Willard L. Thorp, right-hand man to the United States Secretary of Commerce, Harry L. Hopkins.

"If we are to improve the relationship between business and government," the lead article of the magazine said, "we must state our case, not to the politicians, but to the voters."

The proposal was made by a businessman who tried it—R. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of the Johnson & Johnson Company.

Served as Mayor

He served six years as Councilman and Mayor of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., and came away convinced that:

1. Although politicians often are "not good businessmen," they "as a group know more about business than businessmen as a group know about politics." And:

2. "If we are to learn about politics as we hope the politicians will learn about business, we cannot evade political participation."

"In the political textbook, lesson No. 1 is this: Follow the crowd. In his years of practice, the politician learns how to gauge public sentiment and how to anticipate in what direction the crowd's mind will move next.

"In that fact, I believe, lies the key to our solution."

Because business has not "followed the crowd," he said, the crowd has become "unfriendly to business" and government controls have resulted through the crowd's political action. He continued:

"We have gone a long way down the road toward socialism. Our tax structure as it exists today has inhibited and limited individual enterprise. Let us all understand that this untoward development is but a political expression of the gradual hardening of public opinion adverse to business."

Trend Can Be Reversed

This trend can be reversed, he said, if through political activity and "on all counts," business leaders "will assume their full social responsibility," for example:

"About shorter hours and higher pay rates, businessmen—at least some businessmen—must change their minds. They must leave far behind them the kind of thinking that, with the inauguration of the NRA, led certain industries and certain industrialists to go down to Washington and plunk for the longest hours and the lowest wages they coud trade out of General Johnson.

"Similarly, the public must be enabled to understand, as we businessmen, ourselves, all ought to understand, that unemployment makes for relief, that relief makes for an unbalanced budget, and that an unbalanced governmental budget makes for higher taxation, then inflation, and then confiscation.

"Until we do our own utmost to break that cycle, there's little point in damning the Administration.

"Let businessmen throughout America spend enough time in direct political life to gain a realistic, up-to-date understanding of what political life really is. Let business bring its probems before the people, and if the presentation is honest and reasonable, I have little doubt that the people will find private enterprise worthy of support."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
	Treasury			
23	3¾s '47-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
1	2½s '45	108.23	108.23	108.23
1	2s '47	105.27	105.27	105.27
35	2½s '53-49	106.29	106.26	106.26
1	3s '55-21	111.28	111.29	111.29
78	2⅞s '60-55	109.20	109.19	109.20
25	2¾s '59-56	108.8	108.8	108.8
31	2¾s '63-58	107.25	107.21	107.25
155	2¾s '65-60	107.22	107.20	107.21
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
5	2¾s '47-42	105.27	105.27	105.27
	Home Owners Loan			
2	3s '52-44	108.28	108.27	108.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	39	39	39
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	74⅛	74	74⅛
29	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35½	24¾	25½
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
4	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109	109
5	Am & For P 5s 2030	61	60⅛	61
7	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102½
10	Am T&T 5½s '43	111	111	111
17	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109½	109⅝
3	Am T&T 3¼s '61	110⅛	110	110⅛
2	Am WW & E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
15	Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100⅜	100½
54	Arm Del 4s '55	101	100⅝	100¾
16	AT&SF 4s '95	110	109⅝	110
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92½	92½	92½
13	AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102½
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	ACLine clt 4s '52	59¼	59¼	59¼
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	41	41	41
1	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	32¼	32¼	32¼
7	Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	20	20	20
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	53½	53½	53½
7	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	B&O 5s '96 F	19	19	19
3	B&O 5s '96 F ct	18½	18½	18½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
4	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
7	B&O cv 4½s '60	11	10¾	10¾
10	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
6	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
9	Beth Stl 4½s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
27	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104¼	104¾
7	Boston&Me 5s '67	33½	33¼	33½
6	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	30½	30¼	30¼
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	34¼	34	34
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76¼	76¼	76¼
7	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87	87
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112½	112½
15	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	94½	94½
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1	Buf R&P 4½sct	32¾	32¼	32¼
42	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	101½	101¼	101½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	116¾	116½	116½
6	Can Nor 6½s 46	124	123⅞	124
8	Can Pac 5s 54	92½	92⅜	92½
17	Can Pac 4½s 46	96½	96½	96½
2	Can Pac 4s perp	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
3	Cen Pac 5s 60	47¼	47	47
27	Can Pac 1st 4s 49	68	67½	68
3	Cen RRNJ 5s 87	16	16	16
3	Certain td 5½s 48	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
3	Champ P&F 38 4¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	C&O 3½s 96D	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¾	99½	99¾
5	Chi&Alton 3s 49	8	8	8
3	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	94¾	94¾	94¾
23	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	99	99
5	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	104	104	104
10	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	101	100½	101
9	Chi&E Ill 5s 51	16½	16⅛	16½
1	Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	15	15	15
1	Chi&Erie 5s 82	85	85	85
1	Chi Gt West 4s 59	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Chi LS&E 4½s 69	112	112	112
6	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6¾	6¾
12	CM&SP aj 5s 2000	2	2	2
5	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5	CM&SP gen 4s'89	22	22	22
9	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3¼	3	3
2	C R I & P 4s'88	12	12	12
2	CRI & P 4s'88 ct	11	11	11
10	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	5½	5½	5½
5	C T H & SE inc5s'60	50	50	50
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'44	105½	105½	105½
14	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105¾	105½	105½
2	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	93	93	93
10	Childs Co 5s'43	73½	73¼	73¼
2	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	CC&StL 4½s'77	47	47	47
10	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	66	66	66
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	89½	89⅛	89⅛
7	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	84	83¾	84
3	Col & So 4½s'80	34	34	34
1	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	103	103	103
42	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	103	102⅝	102⅝
21	Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¾	102½	102¾
13	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	111	111	111
198	Comwlth Edcv 3½s 58	119⅞	119½	119⅝
3	Con Edis 3½s'48	107	107	107
25	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105⅛	105	105
4	Consum Pow 3½s'70	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2	Consum Pow 3½s'67	110	110	110
2	Consum Pow 3¾s'66	108	108	108
1	Container 5s'43	99½	99½	99½
1	Continental Oil2¾s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99¼	99¼	99¼
17	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32½	32	32
3	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107	107	107
11	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56	55⅞	56
9	D&RG 4s'36	9	8	8¾
1	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
10	Det Ed 4½s'61	111⅛	111	111
2	Det Ed 4s'65	110⅛	110	110
4	Det T Tun 4½s'61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	DulMinnabe&I 3½s'62	106½	106½	106½
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110½	110⅜	110⅜
26	Erie rfg 5s'75	8⅜	8½	8⅜
1	Erie 1st 4s'96	42	42	42
19	Erie gen lien 4s'96	15½	15⅜	15½
71	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
92	Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	7¾	8
1	Fla E Cst 5s'74ct	7½	7½	7½
2	Francis Sug 6s'56	39	38¾	38¾
1	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105½	105½	105½
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62	61½	62
4	Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
18	Goodrich 6s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94	94	94
1	Gt Nor 5s'73	86¾	86¾	86¾
67	Gt Nor 4½s'77E	80⅞	80½	80⅞
2	Gt Nor 4½s'77 reg	80	80	80
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106½	106½	106½
12	Gt Nor 4s '46G	96	96	96
5	Gt Nor 4s'46H	86	86	86
3	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74	74	74
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	95	95	95
6	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33⅝	33¼	33¼
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
17	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14⅛	14	14
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	111	111	111

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	†.77	†.30	†.33
Today's close*	134.56	27.00	24.30
Previous day	133.79	26.70	23.87
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
2	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	44¾	44¾	44¾
14	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48	47½	48
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43½	43½	43½
2	Ill Steel 4½s'50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
37	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	97	96⅝	97
8	Interb R Tr 7s'32	60	59½	60
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	62¼	61¾	61¾
2	Int Agric 5s'42 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
31	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	86¼	86	86
3	Int Paper 6s'55	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
6	Int Paper 5s'47	98	97⅝	98
6	Int TT 4½s'52	60¾	60¼	60¼
4	Int T&T 5s '55	63½	63¼	63½
12	K C South 5s '50	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞
4	C South 3s 50	69⅛	69	69
4	K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108½	108½
7	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅞	104¾	104¾
9	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102¾	103
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	57	57	57
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56½	56½	56½
1	Lac Gas 5s '42	86½	86½	86½
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	LS&MS 3½s '97	86	86	86
7	Lautaro Nit inc '75	26	25¾	25¾
2	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6	Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅝	130⅛	130⅛
4	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
5	Lorillard Co 5s '51	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85¼	85	85¼
9	Louis&N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
33	Manhat Ry 4s '90	58½	58⅛	58⅜
2	MSP&SSMar5½s78	68	68	68
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Mo-Iyl 5s '59	63	63	63
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21	20⅞	21⅞
11	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7½	7⅜	7½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
16	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	17⅝	17	17⅝
2	Mo Pac 5s '65A	14¾	14¾	14¾
17	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14½	14½
8	Mo Pac 5s '78G	14½	14½	14½
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3¼	3¼
25	Mob & Oh 5s '38	28½	28½	28½
6	MouWPaPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
8	MonWPa Pub Sv6s65	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100½	100½	100½
3	Mor & Essex 5s '55	37	37	37
3	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
2	Nassau El 4s '51	41¾	41¾	41¾
15	Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	106¼	106	106
1	Nat Dist pr 3½s49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s50	105½	105½	105½
1	NtRyMex4½s57asd	½	½	½
34	Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
2	N O u Sv 5s '52A	105½	105¼	105¼
10	N Orl Terms 4s '53	67¾	67¾	67¾
4	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36	36	36
3	NY&Harl 3½s 2000	102	102⅜	102⅜
30	NYC rfg 5s 1013	52	51½	52
22	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46⅝	46	46½
12	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46⅝	46	46⅝
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	54¾	54¾	54¾
24	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	47	45½	46⅞
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	110	110
11	NY NH & H cv 6s '48	12¾	12½	12½
4	NY NH & H 4s '55	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	NY Ry 6s '58 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	NY Tel 3¼s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
16	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	2½	2⅜	2½
8	Norf & W 4s '96	122¾	122½	122¾
5	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
45	Nor Pac 6s 207	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	46	46	46
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46¼	46¼	46¼
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	43½	43½
25	Nor Pac 4s '97	67¾	67¾	67¾
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43	43
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅞	109¾	109¾
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅝	108½	108⅝
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅛	109	109
2	OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75	75	75
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
6	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
7	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88½	88½	88½
1	Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105¼	105¼
31	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	100
12	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120	119⅞	120
15	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	106	106
58	Pen RR 3½s deb '70	85¼	84¾	85¼
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96	96⅜	96⅜
36	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	96¼	96	96¼
5	Pen RR 4s '43	109⅛	109	109
4	Pen RR 4s '48	113½	113½	113½
3	Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Pen RR 4½s '52	82	82	82
5	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼
9	Pere Marq 5s '56	58¾	58¾	58¾
75	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	108⅞	108⅞
5	PhilBal&W4½s '81D	107	107	107
8	Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105	105¼
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
7	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11	10⅞	11
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	PCC & SL 5s '70A	105	105	105
1	PCC & StL 4½s '64	117¼	117¼	117¼
220	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75	74	75
6	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	26	26	26
20	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13	13	13
3	PubSvcNoIll 3½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	103	103	103
5	Readg 4½s '97 A	70¾	70¼	70¾
5	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Repub Steel 5½s '54	106	106	106
30	Republic Steel 4½s '61	93	92¼	93
14	Republic Steel 4½s '56	94	94	94
2	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32	32	32
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	7½	7½	7½
5	StLPeo&NW5s '48	14	14	14
12	St LSF 4s '50 B	8½	8½	8½
1	St LSF 4½s '78	8½	8¼	8¼
10	StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	8½	8⅛	8⅛
7	St LSF 4s '50A	8	8	8
1	St LSW 5s '52	16½	16½	16½
2	St LSW rfg 5s '90	9½	9½	9½
7	SA&A Pass 4s '43	50½	50	50½
4	Seab AL cn 6s '45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5	Sea A L 4s'50 st	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Shell Un 3½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Sou Kraft 4¾s'46	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
8	Sou Pac 4½s'68	44	43¾	43¾
33	Sou Pac 4½s'81	43⅝	42½	42⅝
44	So Pac 4½s'69	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	So Pac rfg 4s'55	62½	62¼	62½
37	So Pac clt 4s '49	44½	43¼	44½
30	So Pac 3¾s'46	57	56½	57
4	So Pac 4½s'Ore '77	47	46⅝	47
2	South Ry 6½s'56	74½	74½	74½
15	South Ry gen 6s'56	70	69½	69½
2	South Ry cn 5s'94	84½	84½	84½
52	South Ry gen 4s'56	54⅜	54	54
6	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105¾	105⅝	105¾
10	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	106	105⅞	106
12	Studebaker cv 6s'45	86¾	86⅜	86¾
5	Swift & Co 3¾s'50	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
7	Ten El Pow 6s'47A	100¼	100	100¼
1	T RR A St L 4s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Texark&FtSm5½s'50	87⅛	87	87⅛
3	Tex Corp 3½s'51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
13	Tex Corp 3s'59	105	104⅞	105
5	Tex & Pac 5s'77B	85½	85½	85½
1	Tex & Pac 5s'79C	85½	85½	85½
24	Third Ave aj 5s'60	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
20	Third Ave 4s'60	45¼	44¾	45¼
4	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	90	89⅞	90
7	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107	107	107
2	Un Elev Ch 5s'45	10½	10⅛	10½
7	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114⅛	114	114⅛
5	Un Pac 3½s'71	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Un Pac 3½s'70	100	100	100
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1	Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	110	110	110
31	US Steel 3¼s'48	106¼	106	106¼
1	Un Stockds 4½s'51	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Utah2Lt&Trac 5s'44	100	100	100
11	Utah P&L 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Util P&L 5½s'47	74	74	74
4	Util PL 5s'59	74	73⅞	73⅞
1	Va Ir C&C 5s'49	31½	31½	31½
5	VaSW cn 5s'58	56½	56½	56½
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108¾	108⅝	108¾
5	Wabash 2d 5s'39	16½	16¼	16½
1	Wabash 4½s'78C	5½	5½	5½
10	Westch Lt 3½s'67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6	Westn Md 5½s'77A	90	89⅞	90
13	Westn Md 4s'52	84¼	83⅞	84¼
2	Western Un 5s'51	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
8	Western Un 5s '60	64½	63¾	64½
9	Western Un 4½s'50	61⅛	61½	61⅛
5	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
28	Wis Cen 4s'49	9	8½	8½
2	Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	109	109	109
3	Youngst S&T 4s'61	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4	Youngst ST 4s'48	104½	104½	104½
	Foreign Bonds			
2	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	42½	42½	42½
4	Antioquia 7s '45 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13	13	13
2	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13	13	13
11	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
8	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
12	Argentine 4½s '71	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3	Australia 5s '55	98	98	98
7	Australia 5s '57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Belgium 7s '55	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Brazil 8s '41	17¾	17¼	17½
9	Brazil 6½s '26-57	16	15¼	15¼
26	Brazil 6½s '27-57	15⅝	15½	15½
12	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15¼	15	15
1	Brisbane 5s '58	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
5	Bue A 4½s 4¾s '75	57	57	57
14	Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Canada 4s '60	110	110	110
9	Canada 3¼s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
16	Canada 3s '67	102⅝	102¼	102¼
6	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	12	12	12
3	Cologne 6½s'50	19	19	19
5	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	26	26	26
2	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	26	26	26
5	Cuba 5½s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	Cuba 4½s'77	52¾	52½	52½
2	Denmark 4½s'52	83	82¾	83
1	Dresd 7s'45	20	20	20
1	French 7½s'41	108⅞	108⅞	x108⅞
5	Ger Gov 5½s'65	17½	17⅜	17½
2	Ger Gen El 7s'45	56	56	56
9	Heidelberg 7½s'50	17	16½	17
12	Italy 7s 1591	61½	60½	61
2	Japan 6½s '54	78¾	78¼	78¼
15	Japan 5½s '65	56	56	56
1	Karstadt 6s '43	27½	27½	27½
2	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	14	14	14
7	Mex 4s asd '54	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Minas Ger 6½s '58	10⅛	10	10
9	Minas Ger 6½s '59	10	9⅞	10
1	Norway 4s '63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Nurembergfg 6s '52	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	46¼	46¼	46¼
51	Panama 5s '63A st asd	72½	71	72½
1	Peru 7s '59	8½	8½	8½
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8½	8½	8½
1	Poland 4½s '63 asd	36½	36½	36½
1	Poland 4½s '68 asd	38	38	38
1	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5	Rhone-West 6s '53	23½	23½	23½
1	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	8½	8½	8½
7	Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	10¼	10¼	10¼
14	Sao Paulo St 8s'50	10	10	10
9	Sao Paulo St 7s'56	9⅝	9	9⅝
16	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
11	Sao Paulo St 6s'68	9	9	9
2	Serbs Cts Sl 7s'62	20¾	20¾	20¾
4	Tokyo City 5s'52	38⅝	38½	38½
1	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	53	53	53
1	WarsawCity4½s'58 asd	22½	22½	22½
8	Yokohama 6s'61	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛

Total today (July 11), 4,144,000; previous day 4,368,050; week ago, closed; year ago, 8,345,500; two years ago, 6,451,000; Jan. 1 to date, 865,259,425; year ago, 932,435,980; two years ago, 1,767,795,000.

xin—ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
July	.65⅞	.66¾	.65⅞	.66⅛	.65½
Sept.	.66⅞	.67¾	.66¾	.67	.66⅜
Dec.	.68½	.69¼	.68⅛	.68½	.67¾
Corn					
July	.45¾	.46¼	.45¾	.46⅛	.45⅝
Sept.	.47¼	.47⅝	.47	.47⅜	.47
Dec.	.48	.48⅜	.48	.48	.47⅜
Oats					
July	.30⅛	.30⅜	.30	.30	.29⅞
Sept.	.29⅜	.29½	.29⅛	.29⅛	.29
Dec.	.30⅜	.30⅜	.30⅛	.30¼	.30
Rye					
July	.40¾	.40⅜	.40⅜	.40⅜	.42
Sept.	.44	.44⅛	.42⅛	.42⅛	.43⅞
Dec.	.46¼	.46½	.44⅝	.44⅝	.46

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 8 compared with a comparable date a year ago: Receipts $12,042,170.77 ($10,652,787.14); expenditures $19,764,626.82 ($21,693,071.45); net balance $2,741,934,823.02 ($2,143,586,122.14); working balance included $2,061,584,494.75 ($1,555,041,891.34); customs receipts for month $5,554,155.82 ($5,004,019.05); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $84,460,462.16 ($90,774,762.52); expenditures $346,597,566.35 ($304,189,072.44); excess of expenditures $262,137,104.19 ($213,414,309.92); gross debt, $40,582,916.83 ($37,208,266,720.12); increase over previous day $1,248,075.48; gold assets $16,150,351,011.12 ($12,973,687,754.40).

South Concludes Its Testimony On Wage Minimum

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Attorneys for Southern cotton mills opposing a proposed 32½-cent minimum wage for their industry and counsel for proponents scheduled concluding arguments today on the merits of the wage level.

They were expected to take only a few hours in ending a three-weeks' hearing conducted by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division, to determine whether he would adopt or reject the recommendation of a textile industry committee.

May Give Ruling in August

Officials indicated it would be at least another month before the Administrator would rule on the first major order under the Wage-Hour Act raising minimum pay above the Congressional 25-cent rate which is effective until next Oct. 24.

Southern and Southwestern mill operators, bitterly opposed to the proposed universal minimum wage, have demanded at least a 2½-cent differential in their favor or modification of the proposed order to 30 cents.

Their demands were met by New England communities, labor and mill men leading the fight for the 32½-cent minimum who contended it would tend to equalize lower wage standards of the South which they said gave Southern plants a competitive advantage.

Labor officials estimate the order would boost wages of 175,000 of the 650,000 employees in the industry for which the order is proposed.

Of these, about 125,000 are cotton mill workers, they estimate, 120,000 of whom are in the South.

200 Witnesses Give Views

During hearings in Washington and Atlanta, more than 200 witnesses, members of Congress, state and local officials, Government economists, spokesmen for both Northern and Southern mills and communities, and representatives of labor have expressed their views.

Thousands of pages of testimony on the effect of wage increases, the complicated freight rate structure, living costs, and other economic factors involved in one of the nation's largest industries are before Mr. Andrews in support of and opposition to the proposed minimum.

Mr. Andrews said he would give counsel for various interests 30 days at the most to file briefs, indicating his decision would not be announced until late in August at the earliest.

If he adopts the recommendation of the majority of the textile industry committee, the order probably will become effective within a few weeks. But if he rejects it, he must either name a new committee or direct the present committee to reconsider the recommendation.

Such a procedure probably would result in delay until next spring before another could be issued.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson &McKinnon,Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept No. 3	1.93	1.93	1.91	1.92	1.93
Wld Sept No. 4	1.23½	1.24½	1.23	1.24	1.24½
Wld Mar No. 4	1.20d	....	....	....	....

d—Offered.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.20	11.30	11.20	11.24	11.14
Dec.	11.50	11.60	11.50	11.55	11.42
March	11.75	11.80	11.75	11.80	11.68b

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
250	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	94	91	94
180	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	85	83	85
350	Alum Co Am	109	108	109
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114¼	114¼	114¼
200	Alum Ind	5½	5½	5½
600	Am Beverage	1½	1½	1½
300	Am Centrifugal	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	AmCitP&LA(2.52½h)	31½	30½	30½
100	Am Cit P&L B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	25	24¾	24⅞
450	Am Fork&Hoe (.60)	9¾	9½	9½
700	Am Gas&El (1.60)	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
100	Am G&E pf (6)	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Am Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	16⅞	16½	16⅞
100	Am Meter (1¼g)	27	27	27
400	Am Republics	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Am Superpow	⅛		
1200	Am Superpow pf	16	15	15¾
400	Anch Post F	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Apex Elec Mfg	11	11	11
30	Appal El P pf (7)	110⅞	110½	110⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Ark P&L pf (7)	91¾	91¾	91¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Asso G&El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	9	9	9
1200	Atl Cst Fish	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
30	Atl Cst Line Co	19	19	19
400	Atlas Corp war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Atlas Plv	13¼	13	13
10	Axton-Fish A	44¾	44¾	44¾
1300	Babcock & Wil	18	17¼	17¾
150	Bald Loco pf	19	19	19
200	Baldwin Loco war	5	4⅞	5
100	Bath Iron Wks	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
900	Bellanca Airc	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bliss (E W)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Blue Ridge		⅞	⅞
200	Blue Rid cv pf	38¼	38	38¼
100	Bohack (HC)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	22	22	22
700	Braz Tr L & P	8¾	8⅝	8¾
200	Breeze Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Brewst Aero	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Brit Celan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Brown Rubber	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Buf NE&P pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Buf N&EP 1 pf	106½	106½	106½
100	Bunk Hill & S	14	14	14
1400	Can Col Airw	7	6⅛	6½
300	Can Marconi	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Carnation	32	32	32
200	Carnegie Met	¼	¼	¼
50	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	91	90	91
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	98¼	98¼	98¼
200	Carrier Corp	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Casco Prod (1g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Catalin Am	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Cen M Pow 7 pf	100	100	100
20	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	93½	93	93½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	103	103	103
300	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	70	70	70
25	Childs pf	44	44	44
300	Cities Service	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Cit Svc pf	55	54⅝	54⅝
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	40¼	40¼	40¼
400	Colon Devel cv pf(6%	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Colts P F Arms(2)	82	81	82
200	Colum O&G	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3700	Cons Coppermin(.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	78	78	78
100	Cons Ret Strs	3½	3½	3½
500	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Creole Pet (½a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
600	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Crown Drug pf(1¾)	17	17	17
200	Cuneo Press (3a)	49	48¾	49
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	14⅜	13	14⅜
200	Dayton Rub A (2)	28	27	28
100	Decca Records (.30g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	15	15	15
25	Diamond Shoe (2)	26	26	26
100	Divco Twin Trk	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Draper Corp (3a)	73	73	73
100	Driver-Har (.35g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Duke Power (1½g)	70	70	70
11	Duro-Test (4% f)	3½	3¼	3½
100	Duval Tex Sul	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	East G&F 6pf	7½	7½	7½
44	El Bond&Sha	7½	7¼	7½
300	El Bond&Shr pf (6)	65	64⅝	65
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	54½	54½	54½
50	Elgin N Watch(¾g)	19½	19½	19½
75	Emp G & F 7% pf	62	60	60
100	Empire Pow (1k)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
300	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Equity Corp $3 pf (3)	24¾	24¾	24¾
200	Esquire-Coron(.60g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Europ El deb rt			
100	Fairchild Av	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	Fire As Phil (2a)	65	65	65
200	Fisk Rub	9⅝	9½	9⅝
150	Fla P & L $7 pf	66	65¼	66
300	Fird M Can A (1)	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Fruehauf Tra (½g)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
20	Gen G & E pf B	65	65	65
100	Gen Invest	¼	¼	¼
20	Gen Shave pf (6h)	70¾	69	69
125	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	96	95¼	95¾
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Gt Atl & P nv	111½	111½	111½
100	Grum'man Airc E	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Gulf Oil (1)	31¾	31¾	31¾
10	Gulf St Ut 5½ pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
100	Hall Lamp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Hearn D Strs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Hecla Min(.20g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Heller pf ww(1¾)	26½	26½	26½
100	Holling Gold(.65a)	15¼	15¼	15¼
700	Humble Oil(1½)	58	57½	57½
1000	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4½	4½	4½
50	Illum ShrsA(2)	56¼	56¼	56¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	20½	20½	20½
800	Imp Oil Ltd(½a)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Imp Tb Ca n(.40a)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Ind Pipe L(.30g)	6½	6½	6½
25	Indus Finan pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Ins Co N Am(2a)	67¼	67¼	67¼
100	Int Indust	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Internat Pet(1½a)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Inter Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Inter Util A	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Inter Util B	½	½	½
400	Inters HomeEq(1½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Jacobs(F. L.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Jeannette Gla	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	JerCP&L5½pf(5½)	90	90	90
50	Jer CP&L 6pf(6)	96	96	96
100	Janes & Lau Stl	22	22	22
100	Kennedy's(½g)	5	5	5
30	Kings C Ltg pf D (5)	62½	62¼	62½
100	Kingston Prod	1½	1½	1½
100	Knott Corp(.20g)	6	6	6
10	KoppersCo pf(2¾k)	56	56	56
100	Krueger Brew	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Le Tournau (½g)	31½	31½	31½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Lipton pf (1½)	18	18	18
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	12	12	12
1400	Lockhead Airc	26	25½	25½
500	Louis L&E (.40)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
50	Lynch Corp (2)	27	27	27
100	Majestic Rad & T	1¾	1¾	1¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Margay Oil	15	15	15
100	Master Elec(½g)	17½	17	17½
100	McWill Dredg	10½	10½	10½
100	Memph N Gas (.35g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Merritt-C & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mid St Pet Bvtc (.10g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Mid West Corp	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Midland Stl (1g)	13	13	13
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7	7	7
200	Minn Min&M (1g)	59	58	58¾
100	Molybdenum	3½	3½	3½
200	MonroeLoanA .15g)	2	2	2
10	Mont Ward A 7)	169½	169½	169½
600	Mount City Cop	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Nachman-Sprg (¾g)	8	8	8
100	Nat Auto Gib	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat Cont (.15g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1900	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11½	11½
100	Nat Oil Prod (½g)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	85½	85½	85½
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	NengPA6%pf (3½k	72½	72	72½
20	Nenw Eng T&T(3g)	117¾	117¾	117¾
150	N J Zinc (1g)	51½	51½	51½
200	NY&Hon Ros (2g)	21	20	21
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	110	110	110
200	Niag Hud Pow	6⅛	6	6
75	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	85¾	85	85
200	Niles-Bem-P (½a)	48	48	48
100	Nipissing Mns	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Nor Am L&P pf	57	56⅝	56⅝
200	Nor Am Ray A	16½	16½	16½
10	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
100	Nor Sta Pw A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	34	33	33
175	Ohio Ed pf (6)	105	104¾	105
4	Ohio Oil pf (6)	105	105	105
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
1000	Okla Nat Gas (½g)	16	15½	15¾
100	Okla Nat G pf (3)	46¾	46½	46¾
50	Okla N G cv pf (6)	111	110	111
600	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	Pantepec Oil Ven	5¼	5¼	5¼
3600	Pennroad	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Pa-Cent Airl	8½	8½	8½
75	Pa P&L puf (7)	105¾	105½	105¾
300	Pharis T&R (.45g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
200	Phila Co (.45g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Phoenix Sec	4½	4½	4½
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2½	2½	2½
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
30	Pitts & Lake E (½g)	48	46	48
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	101½	101	101
100	Plough Inc (.45g)	8½	8½	8½
300	Polaris Mng	2	2	2
100	Pratt & Lam (½g)	18	18	18
100	P S Ind $7 pr pf	64¾	64¼	64¾
25	P S Ind $6 pf	39	39	39
150	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	54⅞	54½	54½
150	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19¾	19½	19½
20	Pyrene (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
130	Quaker Oats pf (6)	153	152⅞	153
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec	10	10	10
100	Red Bank Oil	2	2	2
100	Richmond Rad	2½	2½	2½
100	Root Pet pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Rustless I&S	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Rustl I&S cvpf(2½)	44¾	44¾	44¾
400	St.Regis Pap	2	2	2
100	Salt Dome	10	10	10
100	Scovill Mfg (.30g)	19	19	19
100	Seeman Bros (2½a)	37½	37½	37½
300	Segal Lock & H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Serrick B	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Seversky Airc	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Shattuck-Denn (¼e)	6	6	6
600	Shaw W&P (.45g)	19¾	19¼	19¼
100	Sherwin-Wms (1g)	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	Silex (1a)	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	169	169	169
10	Sioux City G&E pf(7)	97	97	97
100	Solar Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Soss Mfg (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	44	44	44
200	So C Ed B pf(1½)	29½	29⅜	29⅜
100	So Col Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	S Union Gas A pf(1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Spalding new(1)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Spalding (1) pf new	14¾	14¾	14K
200	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	St Oil Ky	18	18	18
75	St Oil Ohio pf	106⅞	106½	106⅞
700	Stand Prod (¼g)	9	9	9
100	Stand WPhs&A(.80a)	15½	15½	15½
200	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Sterling Brew	3	3	3
700	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3¾	3½	3¾
1100	Sunray Oil (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Taggart	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Taylor (K) Dist	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Technicolor (.35g)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
525	Tenn El P 7% pf	98¾	96	98¾
150	Thew Shovel	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Tilo Roof	12	12	12
50	Todd Shipyds (1½g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
10	Toledo Edis 7% pf	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Tonopah Min	½	½	½
100	Transwest Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Union Prem FS	15¾	15¾	15¾
3300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Lt&Pow B	1	1	1
200	Unit Lt&P pf	25	23⅝	25
100	Unit Shipyds A	10	10⅜	10⅜
350	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	83¾	83¼	83¼
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45½	45	45
9	Unit Verde Ext	1	1	1
600	Unit Wall Pap	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50	Utah P&I pm	56¾	56¾	56¾
800	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Util & Ind pf	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
75	Util Equit pr	51	50	50
25	Valspar pf	22½	22½	22½
200	Van Norm M (.80g)	21½	21	21
400	Wentworth Mfg (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
200	West Air Exp	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Williams (RC)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Wolverine Tube (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

Total stock sales today estimated 390,000; year ago, 186,150.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
73	Ala Pow 5s '68	103	102¾	103
116	Ala Pow 4½s '67	99¾	99⅛	99¾
4	Ala Pow 5s '56	104¼	103½	103½
1	Am G & E 5s 2028	108	108	108
35	Am P & L 6s 2016	95	95	95
3	Am Rad 4½s '47	104	103⅞	103⅞
4	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	104	103¾	103¾
5	Ark P & L 5s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
95	As Elec 4½s '53	64¾	63¾	64¾
14	As G & E 5s '50	45¼	45¼	45¼
15	As G & E 5s '68	43⅞	43	43¼
4	As G & E 4½s '48	42⅜	42	42
8	As G & E 4½s '49	42	41¼	41¼
10	As T & T 5½s '55 A	80	78¾	79⅛
19	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1	Avery&Sons 5s 47xw	94	94	94
5	Avery&Sons 5s 47ww	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	125¼	125¼	125¼
48	Birm El 4½s 68	98¾	98½	98¾
6	Birming Gas 5s 59	92¼	91½	92
1	Broad Riv P 4s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Can Nor P 5s 53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Caro P&L 5s 56	106	106	106
14	Cen P&L 5s 56	104⅞	104¼	104⅞
7	Cen Pow 5s 57D	93⅞	93	93⅞
20	Cen St El 5½s 54	40½	40	40¼
6	Cen St El 5s 48	40½	40	40½
7	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	69¾	69¼	69¾
1	Chi J RyUSY 5s 40	103	103	103
17	Chi Ry 5s 27ct	54¾	54	54
6	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	77	77	77
2	Cin St Ry 6s 55B	79	79	79
2	Cities Ser 5s '69	75	75	75
15	Cities Ser 5s '58	74⅞	74½	74¾
32	Cities Ser 5s '50	75⅞	75⅜	75½
5	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	85	84½	85
108	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	84⅞	84⅛	84⅞
14	Commun P&L 5s '57	84½	84⅛	84½
4	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	69¾	69⅜	69¾
47	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	87¾	87¼	87⅛
10	Cudaby Pack 3¾s '55	95	94¾	94⅞
6	Del El Pow 5½s '59	106⅛	106	106⅛
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Det Int Br 7s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	East G&F 5s '56 A	62	61⅜	61⅜
37	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78¼	77½	78¼
2	Fed Water 5½s '54	90	90	90
26	Fla P&L 5s '54	101½	101⅛	101½
14	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
1	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	Gen Pub S 5s '53	97½	97½	97½
19	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	92½	91⅞	92½
1	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	92	92	92
25	Geo Pow 5s '67	105⅜	105	105⅜
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	72½	72	72½
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	89½	89½	89½
1	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
6	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	68	67½	68
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	109½	109	109½
7	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	101⅞	101½	101⅞
2	Ill P&L 5½s '57	92¼	91¾	92¼
11	Ill P&L 6s '53	104⅞	104½	104⅞
11	Ind El 6s '47	104⅜	104	104
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	98	98	98
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	66½	66⅛	66⅛
8	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	67	66½	67
1	Indnapls Gas 5s '52	83⅜	83	83⅜
1	Indnapls P&L 3¼s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	41¾	41½	41¾
11	Inters Pow 6s '52	48¼	47½	48¼
18	Inters Pow 5s '57	67⅞	67½	67⅞
23	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	100	99¾	99¾
65	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	100¼	99¾	100
4	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	106	106	106
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	38½	38½	38½
23	Jer CenP&L 4½s '61C	105½	105¼	105½
4	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	104	104	104
14	Ky Util 5s '69 I	99½	99½	99½
12	Ky Util 5s '61 H	100¼	100	100¼
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
7	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	101	101	101
3	Lou P&L 5s '57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Marion Res P 4½s '52	105	105	105
3	Memph C Ap 4½s '52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3	Midland Val 5s '43	62½	62	62½
3	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	98	98	98
12	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100¼	100	100
9	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102¾	102¼	102¼
1	Mill P&L 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
58	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	101½	101¼	101½
30	Miss Pow 5s '55	94⅞	94	94⅞
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109	109	109
8	Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	86½	86½	86½
1	Nassau & Suf 5s '45	93½	93½	93½
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	109½	109½	109½
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	102⅜	102½	102⅜
2	Nat Pub S 5s 78ct	36	36	36
1	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109	109	109
25	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛
30	N Eng G&E 5s 50	73¼	73	73
4	N Eng G&E 5s 48	73	73	73
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	73⅜	73	73
8	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97½	97¼	97¼
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
2	N Eng PowCo 3¼s 61	109½	109½	109½
13	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	99¾	99	99¾
5	NY Cn El 5½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	106½	106½	106½
4	NY St E&G 4½s '80	104	104	104
2	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	101	101	101
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
2	NorIndPbS 5s '66C	105¼	105¼	105¼
8	Nor'west PS 5s '57	104	104	104
1	Ogden Gas 5s '45	109	109	109
16	Ohio Pow 3¾s '68	108¼	108⅛	108¼
3	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	OklaP&Wat 5s '48	101½	101½	101½
39	Pac P&L 5s '55	90⅛	89½	90
28	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
10	Pen El 4s '71F	105	104¾	105
11	Pen El 5s 62 H	107	106⅞	107
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	107¼	107	107
2	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	105	105	105
3	Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
12	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	99	98⅞	98⅞
16	Peo Gas L&C 4s'61 D	100⅜	100½	100½
3	Phila El P 5½s'72	113½	113½	113½
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Portland G&C 5s'40	74	74	74
5	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107⅞	107½	107½
1	Portrero Sug 7s '47 st	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
9	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	156½	156½	156½
29	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	93⅝	93	93
5	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	87	86¾	86¾
2	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	104	104	104
20	S E P&L 6s 2025A	109⅛	108⅜	108⅛
9	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109½	109⅛	109⅛
2	So Cal Ed 4s '60	108 31-32	108 31-32	108 31-32
5	So Cnty G C 4½s '68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9	So'west A Tel 5s '61 A	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
2	Spalding 5s '89	58½	58	58½
29	Stand G & E 6s '48 st	64½	64½	64½
3	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	64	64	64
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	65½	65½	65½
2	Stnd G&E ds 66	65	65	65
1	Stand Inv 5½s 39	99½	99½	99½
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	64½	63¾	64½
2	Starrett Corp 5s 50	19	19	19
33	Tenn El P 5s o56	100½	99¾	100½
15	Tex El S 5s 60	103½	103⅛	103½
20	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	98½	96	98¼
6	Twin CRT 5½s53A	64	63⅞	64
1	Unit L&P 6½s '74	81	81	81
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	79	79	79
6	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	89¾	89½	89½
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	117½	117½	117½
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	98	96⅞	98
2	Wash Wat P 5s '60	104 13-32	104 13-32	104 13-32
2	West Uewsp Un 6s '44	57	57	57
3	West Pa El 5s 3030	105⅜	105¾	105⅜
3	Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8	York Rys 5s '37	92	92	92
3	York Rys 5s '47 st	93	93	93
	Foreign Bonds			
6	Ger C Mun 7s '47	18½	18½	18½
4	Ger C Mun 6s '47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	51	51	51
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	9	9	9

Total bond sales today, estimated, 2,000,000; years ago, 1,519,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 11

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0264	.0265	†
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2255	.2255	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5312	‡
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2417	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1125†	.1125†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1825	.1825	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3492	.3492	.6180
Java—florin	.5322	.5322	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2894	*
Shanghai—dol	.1291	.1291	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5495	.5400	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9972	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700†	.1700†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	33c	33c	33c	32c
8.75	Bos & Albany	74¼	73⅞	74¼	74
8.00	Bos Edison	145	143½	143½	144¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	45	45	44
..	Copper Range	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
..	East Gas&F pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
..	East G&F pr pf	16¾	16½	16¾	15¾
..	East M SR 1pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	73½
..	Eastern SS	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1.00	Emplyrs Group	22½	22¼	22½	22
.60b	Loew's Boston	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
.50a	Mergenthaler	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17½
.25a	Narr Rac	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
6.00c	N E Tel & Tel	117¾	117	117	117½
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	Shawmut Asso	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
1.00	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	20
2.50	Unit Shoe M	83⅞	82½	83¼	82⅝
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	45½	44¾	44¾	45
..	Utah M & T	74c	74c	74c	72c

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
New York					
July	9.63	9.65	9.58	9.63	9.63
October	8.93	8.93	8.92	8.98	8.97
December	8.77	8.88	8.77	8.82	8.81
January	8.63	8.75	8.63	8.70	8.68n
March	8.54	8.66	8.54	8.56	8.69

Spots 8.98, off 4 points. nNominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Liverpool					
July	5.05	5.07	5.05	5.06	5.04
Oct.	4.66	4.68	4.65	4.67	4.64
Jan.	4.53	4.55	4.53	4.54	4.51
March	4.52	4.54	4.52	4.54	4.51
May	4.51	4.52	4.51	4.52	4.50

Spots 5.61; up 4 points.

United Railways

United Railways of the Havana & Regla Warehouses, Ltd., of London, has extended to August 7 its offer to purchase its $1,000 share certificates in a 15-year 7½ per cent Equipment Trust dated February 15, 1921, at a price of $147.50 for each share certificate, less 40 cents transfer tax. The original offer, applicable to $2,200,000 principal amount of share certificates outstanding, was made through Guaranty Trust Company of New York and was to have expired on Saturday, July 8. The extension was made at the request of a committee of certificate-holders and the trustee for the issue.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	16.37	16.39	16.37	16.39	16.36
Dec.	16.41	16.43	16.41	16.43	16.40

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.15
Dec.	9.14	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.17

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	4.07	4.11	4.07	4.07	4.07
July	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.04

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	82.2	82.5	82.1	82.4	—82.3
Dec	81.8	82.0	81.8	82.0	—81.8
March	81.2	81.3	81.2	81.3	—81.1

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
131	120	Abbott pf (4½)	50	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	Jun29
42¼	33½	Abr & Str (½g)	30	42½	42½	42½	Jun23
68	68	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	68	68	68	Feb20
121	117	Alb & Sus (9a)	20	119	119	119	Jun14
52	52	Alleg & West (6)	50	52	52	52	M'y 2
60	50	Am Bk N pf (3)	20	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jul 10
134	125	Am B S pf (5¼)	40	132	132	132	Jun29
20	13½	Am Coal	20	14	14	14	Apr 5
76	61	Am C S 6% pf(6)	30	76	76	76	Jul 10
164	164	Am Express (6)	10	164	164	164	Apr 4
26	21¾	Am News (1g)	30	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 10
162	152	Am R & S pf (7)	10	152	152	152	Jul 5
34½	26⅞	Am Ship Bld (2)	80	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
153	146½	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	153	153	153	Jul 6
114¾	111	Anch H pf (6½)	50	112½	112½	112½	Jul 6
121¼	117½	Arch-D-M pf (7)	2	119¾	119	119	Jul 10
85	73	Artloom pf (7)	10	81½	81½	81½	M'y22
100	90	As Inv pf ww (5)	40	97	97	97	Jun28
100	89½	As Inv pf (5)	40	95	95	95	Jul 10
127	116	Atlas P pf (5)	10	119	119	119	+2
30½	18⅝	Aust Nich pr A	20	20	20	20	Jul 5
87¼	65	Bang & Ar pf(5)	20	65	65	65	Jul 3
33	24¼	Barker pf (2¾)	10	28½	28½	28½	
114¾	110¼	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	60	114	113	113	Jul 10
29	23	Beech Cr RR (2)	20	29	29	29	M'r 23
23½	17⅝	Bloomin (⅜g)	10	19½	19½	19½	Jun 9
44	35	Blumenth (S) pt	20	40	40	40	Jun10
110¼	104	Bon Ami A (4a)	30	108	108	108	Jul 1
59¾	51	Bon AmiB(2½a)	130	58	58	58	
103	94¾	Bucy-E 7% pf(7)	20	96½	96½	96½	Jul 8
55½	29½	Budd Mfg pf	30	39	38	38	Jul 10
13	6½	Bush T B pf ct	110	11½	11½	11½	Jul 5
56	45½	Byers pf(6.02k)	10	52	52	52	—3
47	44	Canad SouRy(3)	60	46	45	45	Jun15
42½	35	Cap Ad pf A (3)	70	35½	35	35	Jul 10
85	77	Caro C & O (5)	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 10
122¼	110	Case (J I) pf (7)	10	114	114	114	Jul 5
105¼	84	Celan pr pf (7)	290	103½	102¾	103	
72½	64	Celotex C pf (5)	50	66	66	66	Jun28
113	109	Cent I L pf (4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	Jul 10
95	85¼	Cen Rib pf (7)	10	87	87	87	Jun30
47½	22¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	20	28½	28½	28½	
102	98	Cham P&F pf(6)	60	98½	98	98	— ½
33	25	Chile Cop (1g)	10	25½	25½	25½	Jun12
97½	79	City I&F pf(6½)	20	94	94	94	
58	52	City Inv (1½g)	10	52	52	52	Jul 6
45¼	42	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	20	45¼	45¼	45¼	M'y 2
76	74¾	Clev&Pitt (3½)	10	75½	75½	75½	Jun20
115	109⅛	Clev El Ilpf(4½)	20	113½	113½	113½	
141	140	CCC & St L (10)	60	140	140	140	M'y 5
69	68	CCC&St L pf (5)	10	68	68	68	M'y26
133	127¼	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	130¼	130¼	130¼	Jul 6
975	975	Coca-C 1 (7.77e)	10	976	976	975	M'y 5
108½	100	Collins & Apf(5)	70	107½	107¼	107¼	
7	3	Col & South	80	3¾	3¼	3¼	Jul 10
9¾	4½	Col & South 1 pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 10
7⅛	4	Col & South 2 pf	10	4	4	4	Jul 5
83	62½	C G & E 5pf B(5)	60	68	68	68	Jun30
8	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	5	5	5	Jun22
85	73	Consol Cig pf (7)	10	75	75	75	M'y20
88	79½	Con C pr pf(6½)	20	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	+1⅛
57¾	49	Corn Exch'ge (3)	70	57	57	57	+1
91	75	Crown Zel pf (5)	10	77	77	77	Jul 7

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	3½	Cuba R R pf	50	3½	3½	3½	Jul 5
65½	49	Cuban-Am S pf	10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Jun29
84	73¼	Cush 7% pf (3½)	150	84	82	84	M'y 3
55½	45	Cushman $8 pf	20	55	55	55	Jul 5
111⅛	107	Day P&L pf(4½)	110	111	111	111	Jun22
32⅜	18⅛	Devoe & Ray A	20	21½	21½	21½	
35¼	30	D-Vor A (2½)	440	32	31¼	31¼	Jul 7
115	108	Dupl Silk pf (8)	40	115	115	115	Jun26
118½	115¼	Duq Lt 1 pf (5)	40	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
183½	175	East Kod pf (6)	30	174⅛	174	174	Jul 7
111	103⅛	End-John pf (5)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jul 10
64	62	Erie&Pitts(3½)‡	60	64	64	64	Dec30
6½	2¾	Fairbanks Co pf	20	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 3
93	81	Fed Light pf (6)	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun26
19	16¾	Filene's Sons (1)	20	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr11
108½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	10	106½	106½	106½	Jul 7
90¾	67	Foster Wh pf	10	73	73	73	Jun10
55	32	Frank Simon pf	10	38	38	38	Jul 1
14	9¼	Gamewell Co	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
101	94	Gannett pf (6)	10	101	101	101	Jun29
148	134	Gen Bak pf (8)	20	145	145	145	Jul 10
130½	114	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	117½	117½	117½	+1
62	39	Gen G&El cv pf	10	65½	65½	65½	+1¾
127	117	Gen Mills pf (5)	210	123	122¾	123	Jul 10
110	105	Gen Pr in pf (6)	40	108	108	108	
92½	89	Gen R Sig pf (6)	20	89	89	89	Jun22
32½	16	Gen Stl Cast pf	70	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 7
99½	98½	Gen Time pf (6)	30	98½	98½	98½	M'r 28
82	70	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	82	82	82	Jun23
80	69½	Goth Silk pf (7)	30	74	74	74	Jun28
140	133	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	10	137	137	137	
50	42	Gre'nB&W(7½g)	10	42	42	42	M'y24
18½	9	Guantan S pf	10	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
35¾	32	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	35½	35½	35½	
103¾	99	Hamil W pf (6)	40	101	100	100	Jul 7
103	96	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	101	101	101	Jul 5
144	130	Harb-Wa pf (6)	20	144	144	144	Jun23
86	71	Hat Cor pf (6½)	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jul 6
167	159	Helme pf (7)	30	166	166	166	Jun 6
135½	128½	Her Pow pf (6)	110	132	131¾	132	— ½
110	105¼	Holland pf (5)	50	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jul 10
104⅛	95	Holly Su pf (7)	10	95	95	95	M'y10
49	38¾	Ill Cen LL (4)	10	40	40	40	+ ½
152	147½	Ing Rand pf (6)	20	152	152	152	Jun20
104	90	Interch C pf (6)	10	104	104	104	
60½	39½	Int RCApf(4½k)	30	56	56	56	+1
87	77½	Int Dept S pf (7)	10	87	87	87	Jun 9
125	120	Island C pf (6)	30	123	123	123	Jun12
133	122¼	Jonns-Man pf(7)	20	128	128	128	Jul 6
121¾	117½	Kan CP pf B (6)	10	120	120	120	Jun27
95	85	Keith-Or(3½k)	50	85	85	85	Apr25
92	79½	Kendall pf (6a)	10	79	79	79	
40½	25	Kinney $8 pf	10	30	30	30	Jul 6
19	12⅞	Kinney$5pf(½g)	30	18	18	18	Jul 10
13½	7	Laclede Gas	20	10	10	10	
23½	13½	Laclede Gas pf	10	17	17	17	Jun21
118	113	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	10	116	116	116	+1
110	105	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Jun30
159½	147½	Lorillard pf (7)	20	158	158	158	
125½	124	Mac A&F pf (6)	20	131	131	131	Jun14
24½	9	Manh Ry gtd	50	20½	20	20	— ¼
8⅛	3½	Mar St Ry pr pf	200	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	10	176	176	176	+1

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
105	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	30	101¼	101	101	Jun30
99¾	88	McLellan pf (6)	90	98	95	98	Jul 7
70¾	56	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	56	56	56	Jul 6
28½	14¼	Mengel 5% pf	280	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
17	13	Mer & MTr(½g)	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
115⅝	101	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	50	109	109	109	Jul 10
112½	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	112	112	112	Jun30
121	115	Monsan pf (4½)	10	118	118	118	Jul 5
122½	118	Mons pf B (4½)	30	120	119	120	—1
37¼	24⅜	Mor&Essex(3⅞)	90	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
44½	30	Mullins Mfg pf	10	35½	35½	35½	
111	106¾	Murphy pf (5)	10	109½	109½	109½	— ½
25½	14¼	Nash Chat&StL	50	16¼	16	16	Jun29
117½	111	Nat Dai pf A (7)	20	113	113	113	
114	109	Nat Dai pf B (7)	110	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
145	135	Nat Ld pf B (6)	120	145	144	145	+1
50¼	43½	Nat S 6%pf(¾k)	10	45	45	45	M'y26
112½	107	New 5% pf (5)	70	110½	110½	110½	Jul 7
3¾	1¾	NY Dock	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 7
9	4⅞	NY Dock pf	20	5	5	5	Jul 6
118½	111	NY & Harlem(5)	40	112	112	112	Jun21
120	119	NY & Harl pf (5)	20	119	119	119	M'y19
62	47	NY Lack&W (5)	10	47	47	47	Jul 8
89½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	60	77	76	76	Jul 10
113	106	Nor&West pf (4)	20	112½	112	112	— ¾
88¼	82	Northern Cen(4)	10	85	85	85	Jun20
33	30	Northwest T (3)	30	30	30	30	
42	32⅛	Nor T&R pf(3½)	10	37½	37½	37½	Jun22
113½	104	Omnibus pf (8)	80	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
144	135	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	141	141	141	Jun30
45	40⅛	Outlet Co (3)	10	45	45	45	Jun17
116½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jun28
3⅞	2⅛	Pac Coast	200	3	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
16	11¼	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun30
6	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	4	4	4	Jul 3
132	114	Pac T&T (3½g)	30	125	125	125	Jul 8
156	146	Pac T&T pf (6)	40	155	155	155	Jul 6
104	100	Paraffine pf (4)	20	102	102	102	Jun27
124	120½	Penn Gl pf (7)	10	121	121	121	Jun26
34	15	Pere Marq pf	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	+1
41	21	Pere Marq pr pf	50	23½	23½	23½	Jul 8
2¼	1½	Phila Rap Tr	20	2	2	2	Jul 10
4	3	Phila Rap Tr pf	20	3½	3½	3½	Jun15
32½	25	Phillips-Jon pf	10	25	25	25	
45½	36	Phoen pf (1¾k)	20	42½	42½	42½	Jul 5
50	35¼	Pirelli (3.894e)	20	50	50	50	Jul 10
15¾	7	Pitt & West Va	60	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	Pitt CC&StL (5)	10	90	90	90	M'y13
67	50	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	64	64	64	Jun26
166	163	Pitt FtWayne(7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
173	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	50	172	171½	171½	Jul 7
42	22	Pitt Steel pf B	50	23½	23½	23½	—1
24¾	12⅝	Pitt Stl 5% pf	70	13	13	13	
36½	21¾	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	18	18	18	Jun29
119¾	112	Proc & G pf (5)	10	117	117	117	
166	148	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	164	164	164	—1
11½	5	RR Sec Ill C Stk	30	6	6	6	Jun29
54	47⅛	Real Silk Hos pf	30	50	50	50	Apr 5
9¼	7	Reis R & Co 1 pf	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
72	60	Rens & Sara (8)	20	63	63	63	Jul 7
77½	65	Rev Cop & B pf	30	66	65	65	Jun20
54	38	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58	53	Reynolds T (1g)	20	53	53	53	Jun14
116¼	104½	Safe S 7% pf (7)	20	113	113	113	+ ½
112	96	Safe S 6% pf (6)	30	112	112	112	+ ½
107	82½	Safe S 5% pf (5)	20	106½	106⅛	106⅛	
3¼	2¼	St L Southwest	10	3	3	3	Jul 6
4	3⅜	St L South pf	10	4	4	4	Apr29
117¼	113	Scott P pf (4½)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	
38	28	Sheaffer P(1¼g)	10	37	37	37	Jul 8
101¾	70	Sloss-Shef (½g)	10	90	90	90	Jul 5
106½	101	Sloss-Sh pf (6)	60	106	105	105	Jul 10
141	127	So P R Sug pf(8)	10	140¾	140¾	140¾	Ju 10
72½	35½	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	1937
50	42	Spicer M pf A(3)	70	49⅛	49	49	Jul 10
75½	60	Spiegel pf (4½)	180	67¼	67	67	+ ½
128½	120½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	128	128	128	
42½	35¼	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	40	42½	42	42½	
40	32½	The Fair pf	70	32½	32½	32½	Jul 8
21	14	Therm pf (1k)	20	17	17	17	Jun30
30	17½	Twin City R T pf	50	24	23	23	Jun29
116½	113½	Un El Mo pf (5)	10	116½	116½	116½	Jul 6
119½	112½	United Bis pf (7)	10	119½	119½	119½	Jun16
74	59¼	United D pf (7)	20	56	56	56	—4½
7¾	5	U S Distrib pf	10	6	6	6	Jul 10
180	167	U S Gyp pf (7)	40	176	175½	175½	Jul 10
46	43⅜	U S Tob pf (1¾)	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 7
163	157	Univ L T pf (8)	10	161	161	161	— ¼
78	45¼	Univ Pict 1 pf	10	60½	60½	60½	Jul 3
20	17	Vadsco Sales pf	10	18½	18½	18½	—1½
116	110½	Van Raal 1 pf (7)	10	115½	115½	115½	Jun29
57	40	Vick Sh & P(5)‡	10	57	57	57	Dec28
1937	Sale	Vick Sh pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr17
117½	113	Va El&P$6pf(6)	30	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
2⅞	1⅜	Va Iron C & C	90	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun28
8	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	40	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun28
77	64½	Vulcan D (2½g)	30	72½	71	71	Jun29
131	125	Vulcan pf (7)	20	129	129	129	Jul 8
2	1	Wabash pf B	10	1	1	1	Jun29
56	36	Warner Bros Ppf	10	50	50	50	+2
6½	5	Warren Br 1 pf	10	6½	6½	6½	Apr27
80	80	Webster E pf ‡	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
2	1	Wells Fargo	160	1	1	1	Jun 7
100	85	West P El A (7)	30	96¾	96½	96½	
110	95	West P E7%pf(7)	10	108	108	108	
105	88	West P E6%pf(6)	70	100½	99½	100½	Jul 10
124¾	118¾	West PP 7%pf(7)	430	121	120¾	121	+ ¾
117	114	West PP6%pf(6)	540	115¾	115⅜	115¾	+ ¼
145	126	West EM pf(3½)	10	133	133	133	+3
38¾	37	Weston El 1 A(2)	20	39	39	39	+ ¼
60	50	Wheel & Lake E	10	50	50	50	M'r 28
82	74	Wh&LE pf(5½k)	10	82	82	82	Jun30
114	105½	Wisc El P pf (6)	50	114	114	114	Jul 8
66	50	Worth P&M pfA	70	50	50	50	M'y17
65	47	W P&M B (1)	10	44	44	44	—1
120	85	Wright Aero	10	97½	97½	97½	+2
114½	98	Yel T 7 pf (3½k)	50	110	109¾	110	—1

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Farmer Referendum on Corn Seen If Crop Outlook Holds Good

Business and Industry

Furniture Trade Above '38 Despite New Market Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The furniture industry as a whole is believed to be in better shape now than it was a year ago, although the wholesale market held here the first two weeks in June at the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart turned out to be a "below par" market.

The slumping off of attendance at the market as well as of total sales is attributed not to the buying power of the public but rather to the changed date of the market. This year, for the first time, an attempt was made to combine the usual May and July markets into one, and hold it in June, in accordance with the wishes of many furniture dealers who believed that one summer and one winter market were sufficient.

June Attendance Difficult

However, it was learned from experience that a June market is almost an impossible one for the small dealers to attend. As it happened, the first few days the registration ran almost as high as the July market of a year ago, but the dealers made one quick trip through the two huge buildings, quickly placed a few orders and then began to buy their railroad tickets back home. Buyers made a rather too quick get-away to suit the manufacturers who had brought out new styles and models and meticulously arranged their displays.

The facts came out soon that June is not only graduation month back home but the month of weddings bringing people into the small city stores to make their purchases of presents, wedding and graduation clothes, and other accessories. This was one of the reasons for fewer buyers coming to the market. They had to stay home to take care of the extra June sales. But after the June rush is over, inventories taken, and business slumps back into its dull season, then, they say, they are ready to come to a furniture market.

Moreover in all agricultural regions the dealers do not know in June just what the fields are going to produce and consequently they do not know the size of their customer's pocketbooks. This alone figured large in the poor attendance and in the cautious placing of orders at the Chicago market.

"Give us a chance to see how high the corn will be the first of July," the dealers said, "how much rain we get between now and then, and let us see how the cotton fields look in July, then we can determine how many orders to place for furniture."

Return to Four Markets

Taking all of this into account, the board of governors of the American Furniture Mart quickly held a meeting, and before the market closed announced a return to four markets a year—November, January, May, and July. The next one is scheduled to be held from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, according to Joseph H. Lane, chairman of the board.

But even with all of these handicaps, the furniture manufacturers who brought out attractive and saleable pieces said their business had not dropped much. "If the rest of the buyers had only come to the market," they concluded, "we might have done a volume of business larger than a year ago."

Especially those manufacturers who do not depend upon the small store dealers reported receiving substantial orders. Most of them agreed that the only way to tell accurately the success of the June market is to compare the business booked plus business at the factory during May against the May and July markets of last year.

New labor laws going into effect in September have a stiffening influence on prices, it was reported. Many of the manufacturers have covered themselves on new labor costs to the extent of quoting prices on new merchandise subject to confirmation no later than September. All things considered, the year 1939 so far as it has gone appears to be an improvement on 1938.

The first four months of 1939 reflected dealers' confidence in a definite improvement in spring and summer volume, according to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers. The month of April, 1939, according to this association in the report of tabulations, surpassed April, 1938, by 16 per cent in orders, 25 in shipments, 42 in production, 18 in payrolls, 10 in employment and 39 per cent in unfilled orders.

For the first four months of the year the association showed that orders surpassed the first four months of 1938 by 20 per cent, shipments by 17, production by 27, pay rolls by 19, and employment by 7.

Attorney Fees Announced For Loft, Inc., Litigation

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Attorneys who represented Loft, Incorporated, in litigation in which it was awarded 237,500 shares of stock of the Pepsi-Cola Company, will receive 13½ per cent of the amount recovered under a settlement reached among counsel.

On the basis of previous estimates it would amount to $14,000,000.

The attorneys' compensation was before Chancellor W. W. Harrington on a compromise by which the attorneys had agreed to accept 15 per cent of the recovery instead of 25 per cent stipulated in an agreement.

The value of the Pepsi stock involved has been estimated at $35,594,000.

TVA Issue Approved By Senate Conferees

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 11

A compromise proposal by Chairman Andrew J. May (D-Ky) authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue $61,500,000 in new bonds to finance pending private utility purchases was approved today by Senate conferees.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind-Neb), spokesman for the Senate group, predicted enactment of the proposal before the end of the week and early consummation of the $78,600,000 contract for Tennessee Electric Power Company properties.

House and Senate conferees, who had been appointed to work out a compromise on the legislation as passed in varying forms by the two branches, will meet jointly tomorrow for a final report to Congress.

Coal Official Sees Danger in Federal Mine Inspection Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, opposed as a "dangerous and probably unconstitutional extension of Federal Bureaucracy" a bill authorizing Federal inspection of coal mines.

Testifying before a Senate mining subcommittee, Battle charged the bill was promoted by John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers as the opening wedge "in taking out of the hands of the states and centralizing in the hands of Federal officials in Washington the control of coal mining operations."

The bill, introduced by Senator Matthew Neely (D) of West Virginia would direct the Secretary of the Interior to have annual inspections made in coal mines whose products are sold in or affect interstate commerce. It also would authorize inspections at other times in event of an accident involving injuries or loss of life, or upon petition by a majority of the mine's underground employees or by their representatives.

Mr. Battle said coal mines already were regulated by state mining bureaus and safety agencies, that the Bureau of Mines was established in 1910 to publish reports of inquiries into mine accidents, and that the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 gave Federal authorities power to investigate and publish facts concerning safe operation of mines.

A. W. Dickinson of the American Mining Congress disputed contentions by proponents of the bill that accidents had increased with the use of mechanical loading equipment and power-driven devices for coal production.

Norman F. Patton, of the Anthracite Institute of New York, told the subcommittee that 99½ per cent of commercial anthracite production in the western hemisphere was in Pennsylvania, and that there were now 586 laws on the books of that state regulating the industry.

"We need no more federal regulation," he said.

Mr. Patton said figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines showed the casualty curve has been downward in recent decades.

United Airlines Wants to Expand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Airlines Corporation applied to the civil aeronautics authority for permission to acquire Western Air Express Corporation and merge it into United's far-flung system.

Western Air operates two routes in the West, known officially as routes 13 and 19.

The first extends from San Diego, Calif., to Salt Lake City, Utah, with Long Beach and Los Angeles, Calif., and Las Vegas, Nev., as intermediate points.

Route 19 extends from Salt Lake City to Great Falls, Mont., Intermediate points are Ogden, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, and West Yellowstone, Butte and Helena, Mont.

By operating Western's present routes, United said in its application, substantial savings would be effected in the elimination of duplicated services.

General Tire Six Months' Net Equals $1.96 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of The General Tire & Rubber Company and subsidiaries for the six months' period ended May 31, 1939, was $1,103,575, equivalent to $1.96 per common share, it was announced by President William O'Neil, in a statement to company stockholders.

General Tire's net sales amounted to $10,917,345 during the half-year period, which was an increase of 31.2 per cent over the same period in 1938, when net sales totalled $8,322,039, President O'Neil announced.

Retail Advertising Gains

CHICAGO—During the week ended June 24, volume of newspaper advertising placed by the retailers of 79 major American cities totaled 17,405,973 lines, or 9.1 per cent greater than the 15,948,664 lines for the corresponding week of 1938, Advertising Age reported.

Outlook for Corn Crop Indicates Quota Marketing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soon after the Crop Reporting Board had forecast a 2,570,795,000 bushel corn crop for this year, officials indicated that they might have to move to invoke strict marketing quota provisions of the farm law in order to cope with the surplus problem.

Such a feed-grain crop, added to an estimated surplus of between 400,000,000 and 450,000,000 bushels from previous years, would pile up a supply that might require a farmer referendum on marketing quotas, the officials said.

If quotas were approved by two-thirds of the corn-belt farmers voting in a referendum, producers would be required to store their portion of unneeded supplies or pay a penalty tax of 10 cents a bushel.

Wait for August 10 Data

A decision as to whether to hold a referendum will not be made until after the August 10 crop report. Officials emphasized that crop prospects might deteriorate by that time, and reduce the prospective supply below the level which would require a poll.

Although farmers co-operated with the Agriculture Department's planting program by seeding less corn this year, the indicated production was considerably higher than had been anticipated. It is one per cent above last year's bumper crop and far above the 1928-37 average of 2,309,674,000 bushels.

Factors contributing to the unexpectedly huge crop prospects, the board said, were unusually favorable weather conditions in June and a sharply increased acreage planted to high-yielding hybrid corn.

Officials also foresaw the possibility of surplus-producing problems for tobacco farmers in the board's forecast of a 1939 crop of 1,654,622,000 pounds. Such a production would be 20 per cent larger than last year and 22 per cent above the 1928-37 average.

Tobacco growers increased their planting considerably this spring after voting in referenda last winter to remove strict marketing quota provisions of the farm law.

Three Surplus Crop Problems

Thus if the corn and tobacco prospects are reflected in harvests, farm officials will be confronted with three serious crop surplus problems, the other being cotton.

The indicated wheat production is in line with anticipated needs. The board forecast the crop at 716,655,000 bushels compared with 930,801,000 harvested last year and a 1928-37 average of 752,952,000 bushels. The estimate was divided as follows among types: Winter wheat 537,767,000 bushels, durum wheat 30,890,000 bushels and other spring wheat 147,998,000 bushels.

The crop board said agricultural prospects improved markedly during June, reflecting rainfall which averaged more than normal over a large part of the country. The board said that considering all crops, aggregate production was now expected to be close to what was the usual level prior to the 1934-36 drought period. The aggregate acreage for harvest will probably be about six per cent below the pre-drought average, the board said, but this seems likely to be offset by better than average yields per acre.

Bank Loans Expand In Week of July 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced a substantial increase in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks, shared by leading institutions in seven of the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

For banks in 101 leading cities, the increase was $39,000,000 to a total of $3,872,000,000 in the week ended July 5.

Increases for reporting banks by districts included: New York, $22,000,000; Chicago, $11,000,000; Boston, $6,000,000; Kansas City, $3,000,000, and Atlanta and Dallas, $1,000,000 each.

The St. Louis district was unchanged, while the Cleveland area had a decrease of $3,000,000, and the Philadelphia, Richmond and San Francisco districts each had a decrease of $1,000,000.

Associated Gas Sells Companies

NEW YORK (AP) — Associated Gas & Electric Co. announced that "in furtherance of its plan to integrate its operations," it had sold several operating companies.

The Associated Gas interest in Southern Ice Co., Inc., the announcement said, was sold April 24 of this year to interests in Atlanta, Ga. The company supplies ice in 113 communities in Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

Simmons Co. Charged With Price Violations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said it had issued a complaint charging the Simmons Company, New York, with price discriminations in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Under a discount plan of the company, the Commission complained, Simmons "discriminated against individual purchasers of less than $50,000 worth of merchandise in a year and in favor of those competing individual customers purchasing more than that amount and there were few of the latter class." The company manufactures beds.

Rail-Versus-Truck Controversy Discloses Many Misconceptions

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The more the long-standing rail-versus-truck controversy is examined, the more complicated it appears—and the more important. Passage of the Motor Carriers' Act of 1935 was only a beginning. Month by month the figures of the American Truckers' Association, set side by side with the I. c. l. rail carloading figures, indicate that the trucks are doing better than the rails. The pending Lea, Wheeler, Truman, and other omnibus transportation bills in Congress would increase ICC power over trucks. The plot thickens.

Out of the above figures comes one of the first curiosities in the problem. The rails claim they are losing to the trucks. The truckers dodge that one. They say the rails may be losing, and the trucks may be gaining, but they are not gaining at the rails' expense. But there is a joker.

Now Its De-Commercialization

The joker is that all forms of commercial freight transportation are losing to the gain of private transportation. Something akin to the de-commercialization of passenger travel is taking place; just as the rails lost passengers to the private touring car rather than to the buses, so they seem to be losing freight haul rather to private transportation than to common carrier trucks or to contract carrier ('tramp') trucks.

The easy first impression is that the trucking business grown to manhood in the last decade is mostly a business of commercial freight carriers. Actually the total of "for-hire" transport, including rails and trucks, has shrunk in that time, and private transport has increased.

This private transport now far outweighs commercial transport. In fact out of about four and a quarter million trucks on the road today, about 85 per cent are not for hire, only about 8.7 per cent are tramp carriers which will take a load anywhere, and about 5½ per cent are common carriers or liner trucks which operate regularly over definite lines or runs with regular tariffs, like ocean liners.

Comes the next puzzler to cut across all pre-shrunk simplifications—these not-for-hire trucks range all the way from the American Telephone's trimly upholstered fleet of nearly 15,000 service trucks down to the single rebuilt Hudson Super Six driven over the road to California by the ex-farmers Tom and Al Joad.

Rail vs. Farm Controversy

The baking companies are the leading owners of truck fleets. They have some 60,000, but the drivers of these trucks are behind the wheel only a small part of the total day; the rest is spent in stores selling merchandise. Big department stores and oil companies operate huge fleets. But lest this give the wrong impression, it should be said that not only is the large majority of trucks used for owner-transport, but the large majority of owner-transport trucks are farmer-owned—one man, one truck. A prominent member of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners is the National Grange.

So the rail-truck controversy boils down in considerable part to the traditional rail-versus-farmer controversy. The solitary San Joaquin Valley or Mohawk Trail farmer driving his produce to market meets again his ancient supposed foe, the railroad, at the point of the Senate Commerce Committee considering how far the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given jurisdiction over private owner-producer trucks.

And, just to make the problem more complicated, he finds himself allied politically with such large private fleet owners as Telephone, the Standard Oils, Swift, and the two big baking companies, and opposing such a strange assortment of opponents as the railroads, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Pacific Coast teamsters, and Harry Bridges, as he ponders whether freedom of the highways is not as important as freedom of speech.

Is Motor Truck Subsidized?

Next joker is that the alleged subsidizers of the motor truck — common carrier, tramp, or private —are not the general public, but the owners of passenger cars. It seems hardly possible to look the figures over and conclude that gas vehicles, taken as a whole, don't pay for the highways and more. Their total taxes, including registration, etc., fees, gasoline taxes, "third-structure" taxes, and a miscellany of property taxes, Social Security, etc., amount to around $1,500,000,000 a year, of which $1,100,000,000 goes into the roads.

In recent years as much highway debt has been paid off as issued. About $200,000,000 of registration and gasoline taxes are diverted to general purposes, to relief, and to education, and about $200,000,000 are never even destined for the highways. being excise, property, etc., taxes. The only really potent anti-truck argument on taxes therefore is whether the trucks pay their share of the $1,500,000,000 paid by all highway pounders.

Trucks pay about $400,000,000. That is about 27 per cent. Of all cars on the road about 16 per cent are trucks. These figures don't involve mileage. They don't show whether grades have to be lowered for laboring trucks or roads widened for speeding tourists, or roadbed thickened for truck or weather.

Next joker is in the tax figures of the railroads. Though they carry far more freight, they pay only about $325,000,000 in taxes. So the truckers say they pay, per truck, nearly 50 per cent of their valuation annually in taxes, against only 1½ or 2 per cent paid by the rails, whose "value" runs up around $20,000,000,000. The comparison is all out of whack; for the truckers' taxes are the equivalent of the railroads' maintenance; and the railroads' maintenance is small due to their heavy initial investment. This argument goes blind.

Trucking Is Mostly Local

A further joker is that most of the trucking is local, not interstate. Only about 8 per cent of the owner-transport trucks cross state lines. Only about 20 per cent of the common carrier trucks do so. A large part of modern trucking would go on if trucks were banned from main highways and interstate runs. They would run around the cities, and over the country roads where the railroads never go or where branch-line Diesel rail cars operate in the red ink columns on desultory schedules which should have been discontinued long ago.

Surprise again—the real undercover skirmish is being fought in the field of inter-state trade barriers, not taxes for revenue. Despite the fact that state lines are being rubbed out by the new Constitutional learning, a recrudescence of the old post-Revolutionary trade barriers has cropped up in state ports-of-entry, conflicting state rules on truck size, weight, number of units, and equipment, and heavy burdens imposed on out-of-state trucks for mere permission to cross a state line.

Kansas started the port-of-entry business and is now ringed around with the same thing. South Carolina put such low limits on trucks as practically to kill the Florida-North movement by truck of citrus fruits; Washington apples have to go through a bottleneck in Oregon to get to California; Texas laws are a nuisance to out-of-state truckers.

The truckers claim the railroads are promoting these laws, to protect themselves. They say the presidents of the three leading railroads in New England urged the adoption of the Kansas port-of-entry system in New England. There is evidence. It seems a discredit. The country is being Balkanized. The railroads ought not to do it. They ought to get relief from red tape, not tie the trucks up in it also.

Gold Ounce Now Worth 100 Times That Of Silver; Far Cry From Bryan's 16 to 1

NEW YORK (AP)—An ounce of gold in terms of dollars has become worth 100 times as much as an ounce of silver on basis of the U. S. Treasury's buying price for imported silver.

The Treasury, following a further decline in the world market price at London, cut its quotation for foreign silver to 35 cents an ounce from 36¾. The Government price for gold is $35 an ounce.

Statistical records running back to 1700 indicated it was the highest ratio of gold to silver in modern times. Old-timers in Wall Street were moved to reminisce on the years, in the Bryan presidential campaigns of '90's, when 16-to-1 silver was a political battle cry which stirred the Nation to its emotional depths.

The 16-to-1 ratio was the historic relationship between gold and silver. Records show the two metals remained in approximately that ratio in metal markets at least from 1700 until after the Civil War. Then silver began a great decline which eventually catapulted it into politics. In 1932, it was down to nearly 24 cents an ounce, but the U. S. gold price then was $20.67 an ounce.

In London, the world price Monday fell below 34 cents an ounce, making the ratio more than 100 to one. The U. S. Treasury, however, did not fully meet the foreign drop.

Mining circles waited for the world market to find a resting place before trying to appraise what effect the drop would have upon mining operations abroad, particularly in Mexico, the leading silver producer.

While the Treasury's price was more than a cent above the London equivalent, market followers said it was unlikely that any large quantities would be taken in the world market for U. S. account unless a differential is maintained.

Some silver quarters have inferred from the 8-cent slash in the Treasury's price on imported metal that it was seeking to let the foreign market find its "own level" with a minimum of U. S. support.

U. S. Sugar Imports Off In Six Months' Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sugar imports under the quota law totalled 2,253,079 short tons, raw value, during the first six months of 1939.

Imports during the comparable period last year totalled 2,662,488 short tons.

Sources of the imports were as follows: Cuba, 579,603 short tons; the Philippines, 540,829; Puerto Rico, 688,301; Hawaii, 433,461, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 10,885.

France Improves Position by Trade Pact With Japan

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Despite the high tension in the Far East which was generated by the Japanese blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin, France and Japan have just signed a new commercial agreement, which places France in a better position in its trade with the Island Empire. The sales of France (including its colonies) to Japan under the new agreement will rise from 23,000,000 yen (a little less than $7,000,000) to 50,000,000 yen.

French purchases in Japan, consisting largely of cotton goods, canned salmon and pottery, will not exceed the average figure for the years before 1937. The agreement also provides that French commercial balances which have been frozen in Japan because of the regime of rigorous restrictions on currency transfers which was instituted after the outbreak of the war will be gradually freed and arrangements are made for the regular transfer of such balances in the future.

France Benefits

During recent years the balance of trade between France and Japan had been strongly unfavorable to the former country. The French Government, finding that negotiations for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty were proceeding too slowly, last April imposed a number of limitations on imports from Japan. This had the desired effect of speeding up the conclusion of the pact, which will divert to French firms some orders which Japanese importers had been placing elsewhere.

Japan will henceforth spend about 40,000,000 yen annually on French machines and metallurgical and chemical products. Hitherto Japanese purchases in France had been largely confined to perfumes, toilet articles and other luxuries which have been barred from Japan under the regime of war economy which has prevailed during the last two years.

Although the new agreement goes far toward removing French commercial grievances and disabilities in Japan, there has been some criticism here of the conclusion of the pact just at the moment when the Japanese were carrying out an aggressive drive against the foreign concessions in Tientsin and Kulangsu and subjecting British nationals to public insults and indignities.

Pact is Defended

The criticism was largely based on the idea that Japan was displaying a lack of solidarity with Great Britain. The Communist newspaper, "L'Humanité" raised the point that it was inadvisable for France to supply Japan with industrial and chemical products which might be used for war purposes.

The pact is defended in Quay d'Orsay circles on the ground that it was the work of months of laborious negotiation, which should not be lightly thrown away. Moreover, French official opinion has always hoped for a local peaceful adjustment of the Tientsin conflict. It is further argued, in defense of the conclusion of the agreement, that France would always be free, in case of necessity, to co-operate with Great Britain in the application of economic sanctions, regardless of the conclusion of this commercial pact.

Cotton Futures Trading Off 19 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported trading in cotton futures contracts on the nation's cotton exchanges totaled 38,453,100 bales during the fiscal year ended June 30.

This volume was 9,275,700 bales, or 19.4 per cent, short of the transactions reported during the previous year, and 39.2 per cent below the average for the 1929-38 period.

Trading on the New York Exchange totaled 32,303,100 bales, on the New Orleans Exchange 6,008,650 bales, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 141,350 bales.

The administration estimated the value of the trading at $1,663,000,000.

The small volume of trading was due, officials said, to the large cotton supply and the government price-stabilizing loan program "which narrowed the range of price movement, thus discouraging speculation and reducing the need for hedging."

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise 15 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported the highest gross sales in its history for June and for the first five months of its fiscal year.

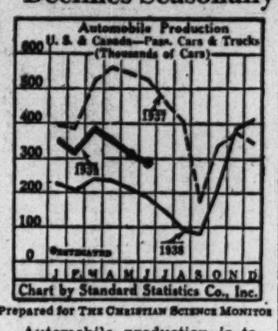
Sales for June totaled $41,301,572, an increase of $5,557,039, or 15.5 per cent, compared with sales of $35,744,533 in the corresponding month a year ago.

Sales for the first five months of its current fiscal year—Feb. 1 to June 30—totaled $185,913,831, an increase of $24,395,429, or 15.10 per cent, compared with sales of $161,518,402 in the like 1938 period.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the five-day week ended July 6 dropped to 162, due largely to the Fourth-of-July holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 233 in the preceding week and 193 a year ago, also a holiday week.

Auto Production Declines Seasonally



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile production is tapering off seasonally with the approach of the new model season. June output was a trifle under 300,000 cars and present prospects for July are that the June total will be almost cut in half. No increase in production may be expected until September when 1940 models will be made for dealer sampling.

U. S. Sues Oil Firms For $3,000,000 On Monopoly Charges

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charging monopoly, the United States Attorney General has sued six major oil companies for $3,000,000 in Federal Court.

The Government seeks to establish the right of the Secretary of Innterior to fix minimum royalty prices for oil and gas taken from Federal lands and to collect royalties claimed due in the Kettleman Hills North Dome Field.

Francis B. Critchlow and James A. Murray, special assistants to the Attorney General, made a three-year investigation before bringing the action.

They charge that since 1931 the major companies have monopolized the market for Kettleman Hills crude oil and that the prices posted by them have been "non-competitive, arbitrary, unreasonable and inadequate; less than the price currently posted and paid by said defendants in other California fields for comparable crude and less than the value of such oil."

They also allege that immense quantities of natural gas have been taken from the field and improvidently marketed.

The action asks the defendants be ordered to pay $2,500,000 in royalties based on minimum valuations set by the Interior Department, or $3,000,000 based on the actual value of oil and gas produced.

If the defendants fail to comply with any judgment later entered in the case, the complaint says, the Government will seek cancellation of the leases, valued at $500,000,000

Defendants are General Petroleum Corp. of California, Standard Oil Co. of California, Shell Co., Inc.; Tidewater Associated Oil Co., Union Oil Co. of California, and the Texas Co., named as the six major firms. Other defendants include Continental Oil Co., Kettleman North Dome Association, George F. Getty, Inc.; Carrie Estelle Doheny and Lucy Smith Battson.

Straus Would Use USHA Money To Build Rural Homes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, told the House Banking Committee he contemplated ear-marking $200,000,000 of a proposed increase in USHA's lending powers to build rural homes.

The rural housing program would be carried out under a Senate amendment to a pending bill proposing to increase USHA's lending authority from $800,000,000 to $1,600,000,000. USHA was set up to put slum dwellers in better quarters.

The amendment, providing a program for "farm families of low income" was attacked by Representative Jesse Wolcott (R) of Michigan as denying, to certain low-paid persons in cities and towns, benefits which would be accorded farmers.

"The truth is," Mr. Wolcott commented, "that title 2 (the farmers housing proposal) was put in as juicy bait to catch the farm vote."

Mr. Wolcott suggested that the word "farm" might be eliminated and the amendment made to apply to all "families of low income." Chairman Henry Steagall (D) of Alabama, indicated the change would be made.

Canadian Exports Gain $71,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—An increase of $71,000,000 in Canada's export trade for the first six months of 1939 is noted in a statement issued by Trade Minister Euler here. The value of Canada's exports to the end of June this year was $462,000,000.

During June exports of Canadian produce had a value of $93,269,144, compared with $66,661,943 in June last year. Re-exports of foreign produce for the same month were $1,232,236, a drop from $11,645,891.

Penney Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Company reported sales for June of $22,235,459, an increase of 9.4 per cent from $20,321,061 in June, 1938. Sales for the first six months of the year were $115,654,393, or 9.8 per cent ahead of $105,295,179 in the comparable 1938 period.

Jones Would Use Surplus Cotton For Retail Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Marvin Jones (D-Texas) of the House Agriculture Committee proposed that some of the new surplus crop removal fund be used to convert surplus cotton into low-priced goods for sale through regular retail channels.

Congress provided about $14,000,000 to be used this fiscal year in domestic distribution of surplus cotton.

Mr. Jones, in a statement, suggested that the cotton be manufactured in established factories and sold through regular retail channels "at a price which will bring full usage."

He did not discuss the mechanics of how this procedure could be carried out, but declared that "the funds that have now been made available should make the handling of our cotton surplus the turning point in our economic readjustment."

"There is a great need among the masses of the people," he added, "for the very products for which cotton is better suited than any other material known to man."

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, meanwhile reported it had aided in disposing of some of the surplus during the fiscal year just ended by buying 28,000 bales of cotton and 3,798,000 yards of cotton ticking for use by welfare agencies in making bedding for relief families.

The corporation also announced that in the same period it had distributed 1,700,000,000 pounds of surplus farm commodities among 3,300,000 relief families. The cost was $66,000,000.

The commodities included 79,000,000 pounds of dried beans, 122,000,000 pounds of butter, 171,990,000 pounds of corn meal, 3,210,000 dozen eggs, 1,950,000 boxes grapefruit, 58,500,000 cans of grapefruit juice, 13,900,000 pounds of dry skim milk, 61,200,000 quarts milk, 1,800,000 boxes of oranges, 10,000,000 pounds dried peaches, 2,264,000 bushels potatoes, 20,100,000 pounds raisins, 66,600,000 pounds wheat cereal, 178,000,000 pounds white flour, and 61,740,000 pounds whole wheat flour.

Terminal Road Will Sell Bonds Through Competitive Bids

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Directors of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis voted unanimously to dispose of a $7,000,000 refinancing bond issue through competitive bidding rather than at a private sale.

The action followed a demand by Robert R. Young, President of Alleghany Corporation, that the competitive method be followed, and an announcement by Morgan, Stanley & Co., New York investment underwrting firm, that it and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would withdraw from the negotiations if a competitive sale were decided upon.

Arrangements for the sale of the bonds will be handled by a special committee headed by P. J. Watson, Jr., President of the Terminal Association.

The sale will be before Oct. 1, the date of maturity of the bonds which are to be replaced by the new issue.

The bonds which are maturing bear 4½ per cent interest. The new issue will bear interest of not more than 3½ per cent, and will mature July 1, 1974.

Mr. Young wrote directors of the association that unless competitive bids were received, and unless "an exceptionally favorable bid from independent bankers of the highest standing" were considered, the directors would be held personally accountable." The Alleghany is the holding firm for stock of the Missouri Pacific and some other railroads sharing in control of the Terminal.

U. S. Steel Shipments Increase in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries in June totaled 733,433 tons, an increase of 10,268 tons over May and 255,376 more than June last year.

Total shipments for the first half of the year amounted to 4,393,266 tons, compared with 3,010,354 in the first half of 1938.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG profits showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-E, Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. E-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-60, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY. Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold. Silver effect. $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments. 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 806 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments at beach, beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE "VERSAILLES"
709 SO. SKINKER ROAD
Quiet, refined. Luxurious. Opp. Forest Park. Near school, church. 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.
Direction: Downs, Mohl & Co.
R. L. Latta, Resident Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1. up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment. $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 47, Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms, comparable to first-class hotel, for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. WALDRON, Ind. 3-1055.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 99-15 63rd Avenue—Two sunny double rooms, one with twin beds; one-car garage; parking space; 5 minutes from Fair; reasonable. TELLER.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y. (near Fair, church)—Private home, cool, modern, high-class rooms; reasonable; meals if desired; parking. "WOODFORD'S," 8401 96 St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, The Ilkley—Cool spacious rooms, nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment, Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette; Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Outstanding Used Car Values
'37 Chrysler D. L. Fordor, radio, heater, trunk; like new; guaranteed $475
'38 Ford D. L. Fordor $565
'36 Ford Tour. Tudor, radio $295
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston — Hubbard 7100

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; reasonable. For pamphlet write Kenneth Harbison, 1537 B'klyn Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

RELAX in hills of Sullivan Co. Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4. $14; good food; bathing, badminton; booklet.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage. Remodeling repairs. Custom made, at summer prices. Also ready-to-wear. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 31 Irving St.—8-room house, 3-car garage; a reasonable offer not refused. Call evenings or write Mrs. Emma Smith.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE—Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, well-furnished, available whole or part time. 33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Write Box H-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

BRENTWOOD 300 1st Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Ocean View. Tel. 3443. $17 up weekly with meals, $10 up without. C. S. HOFF.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J. Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Baths. Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW. CONVENIENT TO WORLD'S FAIR.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. Johnson, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

REAL ESTATE

WABAN 8 miles west of Boston. Any reasonable offer for immediate sale. A beautiful French Normandy in quiet, restricted neighborhood near center. This modern 9-rm. brick house just reconditioned has 3 baths and lav., screened porch, den, oil heat, 2-car garage. Call MR. TREFREY, Wellesley 2600. Evenings Centre Newton 5318-M. H. C. WISWALL, Realtor, 370 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE — Overnight guests welcome at The Pillars, 20 Main Street, just south of Route 201. Telephone 136-3.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The White Swan, Guest House, 55 Hemenway St., near The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, reasonable, permanent, transient.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Broadway)—Delightfully cool double, single room; all transportation; home atmosphere. Apt. 12 A. TR. 7-9809.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 69-27 Olcott St.—2 double, 1 single with ¾ bed; $1 per person; near transportation. SCHUMACHER.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 84-74 169 St., Republic 9-4792—Cool, comfortable, private home; conveniences; 7-minute drive to Fair, near bus and subway, 30 minutes to Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, willing to do gardening, city, country; excellent references, last position 8 years, employer passed on. E. Schmidt, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. Bu 8-9775.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. MISS DODSWORTH, 102 North Marine Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80, Lord Street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Rostrum (dark oak) complete with readers' desks, also 100 seating chairs. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Carlisle Road, Bradford.

PHOTOGRAPHY

LIVERPOOL 9—Films developed and printed. Moderate charges. Postcards 3d. Enlarging; colouring; copying. Phyllis Olsen, 11 Hooton Road, Aintree.

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CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

European Local Classified

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AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts. P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.
EMBASSY Bayswater Rd., W. 2. Bay. 2131. From 3 gns.
QUEENSBOROUGH COURT, Bay 0131. 46-52, Queensborough Terrace, W. 2. From 2½ gns.
42-44 HARRINGTON GDNS., S. W. Ken. 5483. Terms from 2 gns., Bed and Breakfast from 25s.
KENSINGTON 118, Queen's Gate, S. W. Ken. 1172. From 3 gns. Close Tube and Museums. Central heating.
WEST LONDON Bay. 5115. From 2½ gns. Leads into Garden, Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2. Resident Directress (all hotels), Mrs. Leman.

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2. Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

Bishops Offley Manor for peace and quiet. On the borders of lovely Shropshire. Own grounds. From 3 gns. G. B. TOBEY, Bishops Offley Manor, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

BLACKPOOL—Langdale Private Hotel, New South promenade; facing sea, every modern convenience; h. and c. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **Craigleith Hotel** Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT** Next door Christian Science Church. 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL** A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH ROAD **BELGRAVIA** Facing Christian Science church; 3 mins. sea; 24 bedrooms, exceptional comfort; excellent cuisine; modern; from 3 guineas. Phone 857.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE** Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON** Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'courne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

BRIGHTON HOVE HOTEL ALEXANDRA Brunswick Terrace. Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

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Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

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THE BELGRAVE, one door from centre of Promenade. REFURNISHED. MORE COMFORTABLE THAN EVER, is the ideal hotel. H. & C. in bedrooms. Faultless service. RENOWNED FOR EXQUISITE CUISINE. INCLUSIVE SUMMER TERMS p. w. fr. 3½ gns. Tariff. Res. Directors, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. F. Reed.

FOLKESTONE, LEILANI GUEST HOUSE, 24 Westbourne Gardens, near sea front. Good cuisine. Highly recommended. H. and C. in bedrooms. Moderate terms.

GREEN PARK HOUSE—Half minute's walk to Christian Science church; luxury rooms with breakfasts from 8/6 nightly; lunch 1/9. 5 White Horse Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Mayfair 0161.

HARROGATE, The Claremont — First-class private hotel; 1 min. Christian Science church; garage, A.A. and R.A.C. recomm.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

Ilfracombe, Devon — THE GRANVILLE HOTEL
Charming sunny position
Extensive sea views. Modern comforts.
MODERATE TERMS. MRS. FOSTER

LAKE DISTRICT — **NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL** Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.

LAKE DISTRICT — BAINRIGGS, GRASMERE. Board residence; charming position on lake; all conveniences; terms moderate. MRS. WILSON.

LONDON — AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best. **THE GRANTLEIGH** Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. *Quite near Christian Science church.* En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616. Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London.

LONDON — **HOTEL FORTY** 36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2 (Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens). Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL. MODERATE TERMS. WRITE FOR TARIFF. Tel. BAY. 1401. Grams.: FORTEEOTEL.

LONDON **HOTEL IMPERIAL** 121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191. Two minutes South Kensington Station. Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.
Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5028. 112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8. H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.
LONDON **Queens Gate House** 127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226. Two minutes South Kensington Station. Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6. en pension, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON **CAMBRIDGE HOUSE** Museum 1399. 12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq., W. C. 1. Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension, 9/- daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON Join a small House-Party. Private suites. £14 for 14 days, £10.10s. for 7 days, including personally conducted sight-seeing. MAJOR DOUGLAS, 120 Cromwell Road, S. W. 7.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/33 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London. **BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL** South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25. QUIET. COMFORTABLE. 150 feet back from road. Central Heating. Running Water in Bedrooms. Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

SCARBOROUGH 5 Albion Road, South Cliff. Boarding Establishment. Comfortable, quiet, good cooking. H. & C. in bed-rooms. Close Spa. Sea. Garage near. Terms from 9/6. Hodsson. Tel. 1564.

Scarborough South Cliff **HOTEL MONTROSA** Lovely sea views—near Spa, Gardens and Pool. H. & C. bedrooms. Vi-spring and others throughout. From 11/6 to July 29th. Tel. 994.

SHANKLIN — Sherwood Private Hotel, Hope Rd.; direct sea views with no obstructions; ½ minute bathing beach; excellent cooking, every comfort. MR. and MRS. REVILL. Phone 2189.

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

Southport—Clifton Hotel, Promenade, A.A., R.A.C., Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing. Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel, ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA, "Regent"—Board residence; conveniently situated near to sea and gardens; H. and C. running water in bedrooms. MRS. ELLISON, 338 Clifton Drive. Tel. 373.

STUDLAND BAY—DORSET. FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL has a reputation for comfort and good table; bathing, boating, golf, riding; Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application. Tel. Studland 224.

TORQUAY **ROBIN HILL HOTEL** Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

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ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrins, "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment; our aim to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering and satisfaction; minute sea; open all year. 41, Castle Mona Ave.

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Isle of Man

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ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS (Continued)

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England

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BRADFORD

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Illingworth, Newboult's Summer Sale This annual Bargain Event brings you a genuine opportunity to make considerable savings on clean fresh Fashions and Fashion Fabrics, Household Linens, Drapery, Furnishings, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc. Make a special point of studying our Catalogue (free on request) and looking round each department, you'll be under no obligation to purchase. WESTGATE—BRADFORD

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Gown? Hat? Coat? Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

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CHESTER

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DERBY

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HARROGATE

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TEL. 3027 (3 lines) — James St. **NEWBY'S** (Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.) FISH, GAME and POULTRY. *Finest Qualities. Reasonable Prices*

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Get that Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due. GREGG'S LAUNDRY SHEEPRIDGE. Phone 663

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H. ROBINSON & SON *Grocers for Summer Drinks.* Lemon, Grape Fruit and Orange Cordials—Lemon Barley Water. Tins of Whole Fruit, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Jellies and Blanc-Manges. Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh

HULL

TEL. 34615. **OXTOBY & JOHNSON** LIMITED. FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS. Licensed Dealers in Game. 36, Waterworks Street

ENGLAND

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER BARKER LIMITED. *For Good Groceries and Provisions.* 19 Roundhay Road, Leeds; 255 Roundhay Road, Leeds; Hyde Park Corner, Leeds; 87 Great George Street, Leeds; Street Lane, Roundhay; 194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown; 416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

Miss A. Wells Ladies' Costumier and Gown Maker. 140a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2. Tel. 21838

For Service and Quality try **MIDGLEYS** FAMILY BUTCHER. 211 Stainbeck Rd., 546 Scotthall Rd., 87 Sheepscar St. — Phone 42958. Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale. Phone 3143

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY. Let Us Call for Your Washing. **Salisbury Laundry Ltd.** 193, Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN Ltd. *for the largest selection of* RODEX COATS. Gorslan and other Tweeds, Camelhair and real Cashmere, from 4½ gns. All Sizes Stocked. 44-50, BOLD STREET

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE RUBBER SHOP *Mac's and Raincoats.* ORIENTAL DEPT. Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools. 3, Park Road, St. Annes-on-Sea. Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

Chas Horne KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MILLINERY. Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-Sea

A. R. BOWKER BUTCHER. For QUALITY and SERVICE. 24, Wood Street, St. Annes. Tel. 381

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets — Furniture. "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY. "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.* Divan Chairs from £4.17.6. Settees from £8.19.6. 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms. **J. & J. SHAW LTD.** 70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

HAIL OR FAREWELL! There's nothing quite so nice as a box of **Cliftons Chocolates.** Your friends will appreciate such a nice gesture on arriving or departing. *From Clifton Shops in Manchester and district, also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.*

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ENGLAND

MANSFIELD

RE-FURNISHING! Are you tired of that shabby 3-piece suite, or that old-fashioned satin Walnut bedroom suite? Stevensons will make you a generous allowance in part exchange. RE-UPHOLSTERING! This work is done in our own factory. **E. N. STEVENSON LTD.** Complete House Furnishers, 21, Church St., Mansfield. Ph. MANS. 375

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Enid 3, LOVAINE ROW, Barras Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Telephone 26911. Gowns, Sportswear. Specialising in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS 8d per mile. *No Extra Charges.* TEL. 29111. Central Station, Newcastle

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FOR GOOD FURS *Consult a Practical Furrier.* Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, etc. **Hilda Common** 44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 34548

NOTTINGHAM

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OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley Ltd 43 YORKSHIRE STREET, OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

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SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD *ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER.* 9 Huntriss Row. Phone 775. *Electrical and Wireless Accessories*

H. JOHNSON 17 WESTBOROUGH. LADIES' OUTFITTERS. *Gowns. Sportswear.* TEL. 845

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUDSON — ROVER — STANDARD — WOLSELEY. **Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.** 125-137 West Street. Phone 25807

PRINTING *for All Trades.* TEL. 22690. **SANDERSONS LTD.** 9-11 Watsons Walk, COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

Telephone 20790. **Alfred Grindrod & Co.** *Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers.* 122-126 CHARLES STREET

J. W. Shaw & Son *The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR and Branches*

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service.* Agencies for Well-Known Brands *Including* PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY. *Repairs. Prompt Service.* 934 Ecclesall Road

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Permanent Waving American. Taper Wave Cut, Manicure, etc., Beauty Preparations. **Marian Cooper** PINSTONE ST. TEL. 23826

INSURANCE. **HERBERT MOWER Ltd.** Life, Endowment, Motor, Fire, etc. 18 BEAUFORT ROAD. Tel. 60663

Capes in Skunk, Silver Fox, Squirrel and Ermine for Spring and Summer, 1939. A Very Beautiful and Complete Selection of Capes and Ties for Spring and Summer are now on view. **TURVEY'S (Furriers)** 22, Ecclesall Road. Tel. 23541

STAUBER'S CAFE Luncheons. Teas. Suppers. GEORGE STREET. Fresh Home Made Chocolates, Cream Cakes. 76 PINSTONE STREET

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd. For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions. 41, London Street, Southport. Est. 1881. Phone 2153

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS. **BROADBENTS LTD.** Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to "WALK THRO". Their Store at Convenience. Cafe, Reading Room, Post Office

STOCKPORT

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YORK

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Scotland

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Antique Furniture. Fine Reproductions of Period Furniture. **HERRALD** EST. 1880. 38, Queen Street, Cor. of Frederick St. Phone 22668

SEE BEAUTY EXPRESSED in your home, through our decorating service. **Middleton & Son** DECORATORS. 22, Dublin St. Phone 27900

GLASGOW

Furs at Summer Prices *Attractive New Designs.* Coats, Wraps and Stoles in Sable, Ocelot, Ermine, Squirrel, Fox, Mole, Indian Lamb, Mink, etc. Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of remodelling and renovating given free. **COUPAR LTD.** 241, SAUCHIEHALL STREET. Tel. Douglas 2389

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll upholstery. We hold a large and varied stock of these Chairs from 45/-. A. GARDNER & SON Ltd., 36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C.1

WENDY'S RESTAURANTS At 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street. Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

ELECTRICAL Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied. **HUGH M. FULTON** 300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E. Bridgeton 3470-1

Call and Hear the HAMMOND ORGAN *at the* SOLE AGENTS. **J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.** 226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow. Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr; 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER.* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service. 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON. TEL. BRIDGETON 3618

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Who is he that saith, and it cometh to pass, when the LORD *commandeth it not?*—LAM. 3:37.

Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Portland Cement' Got Its Name?

Cement is not a new invention. Thousands of years ago the Egyptians used cement in making the great pyramids. Cement was used also by the ancient Greeks. Roman cement, made from volcanic ash and lime, was very hard. Roman walls, roads, and aqueducts in which their cement was used endure to this day. However, the use of cement dropped off and the secret of its manufacture was lost after the fall of the Roman Empire.

"Portland cement" is a descriptive term, not a trade name. It differs from natural cement in that it is a manufactured product, its composition governed by careful selection of the ingredients and regulation of their proportions.

The invention of Portland cement was the work of Joseph Aspdin, of Leeds, England. In 1824 Aspdin discovered that a stronger, better cement could be made by proportioning the ingredients himself, instead of using the raw materials just as they occurred in nature.

Natural cement is made by driving off the volatile matter in natural limestone by heating at low temperatures, and then grinding the clinker. Portland cement is an artifical mixture of properly proportioned silicates and aluminates of lime, ground, burned in kilns, and then ground again to a powder so fine that most of it will pass readily through a sieve that has such small holes that it will hold water.

The name "Portland cement" was selected by Aspdin because the concrete made with it resembled, in color, hardness, and strength, the limestone quarried on the Isle of Portland, England. Portland cement was first made in America nearly half a century later, but its manufacture has since spread to include cement plants in more than 30 states.

Good and poor qualities of cement shared the market together up to 1917, for each manufacturer made cement according to his own formula and the materials at hand. Then various technical organizations worked together to produce exact specifications for Portland cement, with the result that now users are assured of the uniform quality of the product, no matter where it is made or who makes it.—W. P. Keasbey.

Turtle to the Rescue

A Story for Children

If they hadn't been teasing Mole it probably would never have happened, but they were teasing Mole—both Squirrel and Chipmunk—as all three sat on top of a rock in the green wood.

It was when Chipmunk was saying, "Mole is a silly fellow. He digs down in the earth for his home." It was when Chipmunk was saying this that the first drops of rain came down—Splash; splash!

By the time Squirrel had echoed, "Only silly fellows dig down in the earth for their homes," the rain was falling very fast. But Squirrel and Chipmunk didn't seem to notice for they kept right on, and Squirrel said, "I wouldn't give a whisker for a fellow who lives under the earth!"

"Poof," Mole said and again, "Poof!"

It was all he could say really because Squirrel and Chipmunk talked so long and so loud, and the rain was making such a swishing sound. It was running off the rock now in rivers, making a deep wide pool all around it.

Mole was the only one who saw what was happening, but since all he could say was poof he kept the news to himself. It was a crow on top of a tall tree that told them, screeching loudly to make them hear.

"By my bushy-bush tail," Squirrel cried, "how are we going to get off this rock without a boat?"

Chipmunk's mouth opened wide.

"A boat," he said. "Where shall we get a boat?" Mole said nothing. His little black eyes were blinking at something round and black moving toward them in the water.

"What are you blinking at, Mole?" Chipmunk asked.

Before Mole had time to answer, the round black thing had reached the rock and was climbing up.

"It's Turtle," Squirrel cried.

Turtle thrust out his head. "I saw you fellows when it began to rain," he said, "and I wondered why you sat here with the water getting deep all around you."

At this Mole winked at Turtle.

"They were teasing me," he said, "because I dig down in the earth for my home. They were telling me I'm silly and not worth a whisker!"

"So," Turtle answered and winking back at Mole, he turned to Squirrel and Chipmunk. "I've come to take you across the water," he said, "all three of you, one at a time, on my back."

Squirrel rubbed his paws together. Squirrel beamed on Turtle. Whisking his bushy tail he said, "Turtle, how clever you are . . ." and this and that and a lot more pleasant speeches.

When he had done there was little left for Chipmunk to say, so he repeated what Squirrel had said, bowing low.

Then, one at a time, Turtle took them on his broad shell across the pool the rain had made around the rock. One at a time he landed them safe and sound on the wet grass.

"How can we thank you," Squirrel said, and Chipmunk, "How can we thank you!"

Mole was so embarrassed at all their fine speeches that all he said was, "Poof!"

"You'll excuse him, Turtle," Squirrel apologized. "He's silly, just like all creatures that dig down in the earth for their homes."

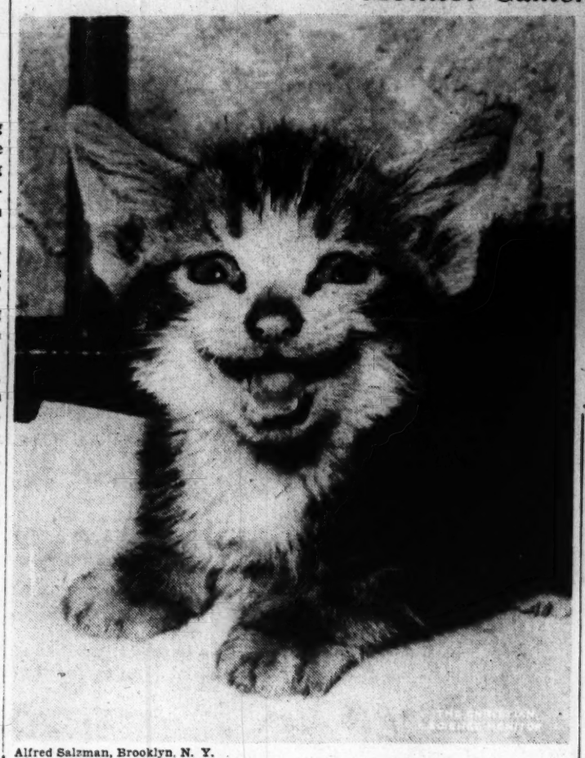
Turtle thrust out his head as far as it would go. Turtle said,

"For that he's stupid?
Well, well, I never!
I dig down in mud
And you call me clever."

The Job Is Never Finished

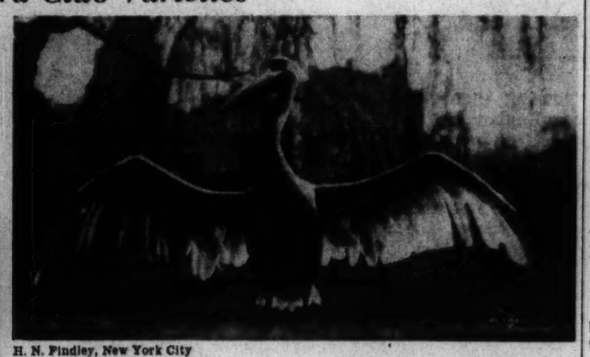
No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.—Charles Dickens.

Monitor Camera Club Varieties



Alfred Salzman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Laugh and the World Laughs With You"



H. N. Findley, New York City

A Central Park pelican proudly reveals a wingspread of more than nine feet.

Marie C. Pike, Milan, N. H.

Observed on a highway near Kittery, Maine, and sent to the "Fun in Signs" department.

Party Fun

Are You a Good Guesser?

This game requires no skill or knowledge; it is a plain but amusing game of guessing. Display before the players a series of articles whose number or weight each player must guess. One point is allowed for each article guessed correctly, and the person with the most points wins. Here are a few which can be guessed:

1. The weight of a milk bottle (quart size) empty; and one filled with milk.
2. The number of pins in a small box.
3. Length of a piece of string.
4. Number of pages in a closed book.
5. Quantity of water in cooking pan.
6. Weight of the host; and his exact height.
7. Number of cards held in your hand, etc.

A prize can be given the best guesser.—R. R. S., Denver, Colo.

In Lighter Vein

No Hurry

Said Macpherson, entering the nursery garden: "Have ye a nice cucumber?"

"Aye, here's one," said the gardener. "That will be fivepence."

"Too much. Haven't ye one for tuppence?"

"Ye can have this for tuppence."

"All right, here's the money. But don't cut it off; I'll be calling for it in about a fortnight!"—Tit-Bits.

Unusual Greens

"What were those unusual greens we had tonight, Cook?"

"You remember, ma'am, you said those geraniums in the garden looked so lovely you could eat them?"

"Yes."

"Well, you have!"

—Tit-Bits

Queue-Rious?

"They say that when this playwright has finished his plays he's usually dissatisfied with certain lines?"

"Yes, the lines at the box-office."—Radio Pictorial.

Different Approach

"Darling," said the tactful husband, "could you find me a shirt to fasten to these few buttons?"—London Evening News.

Surprise!

A concert was being held at the village schoolroom, and it came to Sandy's turn to give his bagpipes solo. When the applause had died down a voice from the back shouted, "Give us Annie Laurie, Sandy!"

"What!" asked Sandy, surprised and flattered. "Again?"—Tit-Bits.

Odds and Ends

Named the New World

The German mapmaker, Martin Waldseemüller, as one of a group of scholars at St. Dié, France, in 1507, prepared maps making the first use of "America" as the new name for the New World.

Cars Cool as Cucumbers

More than 6,000 railroad passenger cars in the United States have been equipped with air-conditioning apparatus.

Daily Anecdote

Grenfell's Start

Dr. Grenfell, the shining light of Labrador, once told how Mr. Moody's touch had turned his life into its present channel. In 1883 he was a student, utterly indifferent to religion, and caring most for athletics. He drifted into Moody's meeting in London. He was on the point of leaving in disgust when Mr. Moody saved the situation by jumping up in the midst of the tiresome prayer of invocation, in all his incisive and unconventional manner.

"We will sing a hymn while the brother finishes his prayer," said the evangelist.

Dr. Grenfell said he liked the practical sense and the simple manly attitude of the great evangelist, and left the room feeling there was something bigger and better than his heart possessed. His changed life, with its far-reaching consequences, was the result.

What They Say

A Duty Dodged

"A duty dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last."—Joseph Fort Newton.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

A portion of the highway between Mexico City and Cuernavaca built four centuries ago has a white traffic stripe consisting of a center line of light-colored stones.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

London

As a young woman was making her way home from an office by the Thames, she noticed some boys playing in a small boat which belonged to her employer. It seemed her duty to tell them to leave it alone. They obeyed, but she found herself being followed by a mob of youngsters doing everything they could to annoy.

When a thoroughfare was reached, only the boldest two continued to follow; but now they changed their tone from bullying to pleading, telling her they were very hungry. There was a small restaurant close by; and taking them in, she ordered and paid for two hot meat pies. The boys, gratefully astonished, were left consuming them.

The young woman took care not to walk by the river at the same hour for three or four weeks. Then one day, ashamed of holding any sense of fear, she took the riverside path, and presently heard the light sound of bare feet running behind her. The two boys she so well remembered came up and took off their caps.

"The pies were very good," they said. "We've watched every day for you to thank you."

And with that, before she could do more than smile in reply, they made off, and she saw no more of them. The boat was not interfered with again.

Victory in Struggle

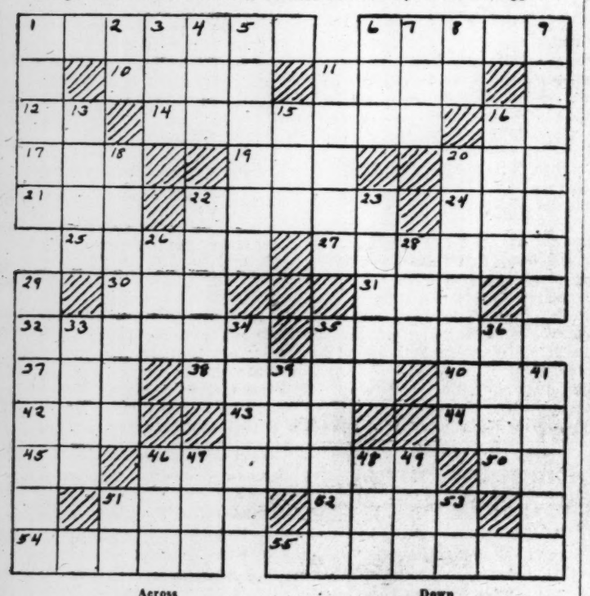
There is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made. —Charles Dickens.

Daily Quotation

THE most certain sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness.
—MONTAIGNE.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is shortest book in Old Testament?
6—Goliath was what?
10—Would a junco be a coin, bird, or bat?
11—Male nightingale is noted for its what?
12—Where is Winsted (abbr.)?
14—What is a state of northwestern Borneo under British protection?
16—Upon.
17—Who was one of Gadites who dwelt in Bashan?
19 —— Grove is a city of Iowa.
20—Who was mother of King Hezekiah?
21—What is monetary unit of Japan?
22—What edible seeds are mentioned in Bible?
24—Hind or doe is what?
25—What is a small booth in which business is conducted?
27—What was relationship of Dinah to Levi?
30—Frosting is what?
31—What is a garland worn in Hawaii?
32—What is name of sea between Asia Minor and Greece?
35—Cattails grow where (sing.)?
37—What was name of Hadar's capital?
38—What birds are noted for their graceful and sustained flight?
40—Small child is what?
42—Who was third king of Judah?
43—What fish has a pikelike body?
44—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
45—Lieutenant (abbr.)
46—What are wooden pestles for beating linen, mashing potatoes, etc.?
50—What is second note of scale?
51—Soothsayer is what?
53—What metal was plentiful in time of David?
54—What was name of a fortified hill in Jerusalem?
55—To what Christian disciple was Paul sent after his conversion?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Scarlet Pimpernel"?
2—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
3—Who was a Roman underworld god?
4—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
5—Saul gave his daughter Merab to whom?
6—What is name of an aboriginal tribe in central Queensland?
7—What is black protective secretion of a cephalopod?
8—Symbol for silver is what?
9—What was name of either of two Flemish painters, father and son?
11—According to legend, children of Ler were transformed into what?
13—Oxfords are also called what?
15—What is a city of Oklahoma?
16—What is chanter in a bagpipe called?
18—What is an island of British West Indies?
20—Van Dyck was what (pl.)?
22—Dickens wrote "—— House."
23—Who was a prophet of early church at Jerusalem?
26—One who excels at anything is called what?
28—What is a carrying weight of India?
29—What is a commercial seaport of Italy?
33—If you were in Salem, Ore., in what direction would you travel to reach Homestead?
34—What is a river of western Africa?
35—In medieval romance, who was a famous prophet and magician of 8th century?
36—Sixty minutes equal what?
39—If you make lace with thread wound on a shuttle, you do what?
41—The hinau is a tree, ship, or fern—which (pl.)?
46—What is an insect mentioned in Bible?
47—Snakelike fish is what?
48—Epoch.
49—What was relationship of Jered to Mahalaleel?
51—Shilling (abbr.)
53—Symbol for nickel is what?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Starting a Comeback*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Would Be a Comfort to Know—Either Way*

The Adventures of Waddles—*When Do We Eat?*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Clearer Atmosphere"

Great Britain is resolved that Danzig shall not become another Munich. That is the manifest meaning of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement specifically including the Free City in Britain's guarantee to Poland.

The fog of doubt that had arisen from the possibility that if Danzig passed under the control of Berlin "by surreptitious methods" Britain would not consider herself obligated to support Poland should be dispelled by Mr. Chamberlain's forthright pledge. Suspicions that had been built up, both in Britain and among the "neutrals," on the failure hitherto of the British Government to include Danzig by name, will have to seek new foundation.

Further negotiations over Danzig have been expected by close observers. No government in Europe wants a war on the issue. The question has been whether Poland would sit down at the bargaining table with strong support. The Chamberlain statement answers in the affirmative.

⁂

That is one great difference from the position before Munich.

This time negotiations, when they begin, will find the democracies speaking from strength rather than weakness. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that negotiations will only be possible "in a clearer atmosphere" indicates the difference between the present willingness to discuss settlements on equal terms and the appeasement efforts of last year. The plain speaking of the Prime Minister itself helps to establish the requisite clearer atmosphere.

For it not only gives specific guarantee to support Poland should she feel it necessary to recapture Danzig—even should that look like an attack on a German-speaking city; it enormously strengthens Poland's position by explaining to the British people and to world opinion the reasons for resisting German claims. It should remove a great deal of misunderstanding in England itself, among people who have looked on Danzig simply as a German city and a local issue.

⁂

The explanation that it is governed today by Germans and National Socialists, that the citizens suffer under no oppression, that while German racially Danzig is Polish economically, and that if fortified it could be used to strangle Poland—all this is essential for a popular support of the Polish position. It was lack of such understanding of the Czech case last year which left British opinion divided over the Sudetenland, and led up to Munich.

Also the declaration that Danzig is not a local issue helps to clear the atmosphere. If it is understood that the fortification of Danzig could be used as the entering wedge to dominate and eventually destroy Poland as the Sudetenland was used to destroy Czechoslovakia, the reason for Poland's resistance becomes plain. And if it is understood that the destruction of Poland would leave few other possible points of resistance to complete National Socialist domination of eastern Europe, and potentially Europe as a whole, Britain's position becomes plain.

The atmosphere may still not be clear enough for a genuine settlement of Europe. But the British statement raises hopes for eventual negotiations on a far sounder basis than those at Munich.

The New New England House

Modern ideas in housing have been so tempered by old-fashioned ideals and practices in New England that something of a precedent is established by an ultra-modern home colony in Lincoln, Mass., that borrows nothing from the past. Designed by four Harvard professors, the homes are paving the way into a housing era which Dr. Walter Gropius, world famous exponent of modern homes for modern needs, says will establish new high standards in comfortable, practical and frugal living. Clearly, he believes what other leading architects contend, namely, that the wheels of building recovery are definitely clogged by too many builders imitating the past.

How deeply the Gropius venture will impress New England, traditional seat of classical design, is mere speculation. Still, there is considerable merit in the modern theory that exterior designing of a house should be subordinated to interior arrangement, thus reversing the customary procedure of fitting the floor plan into the type of exterior layout sought by would-be home owners.

Architecturally speaking, the Lincoln homes with their somewhat severe lines are no less pleasing than the efforts of many New Englanders to build modern facilities into old-type homes, often destroying the very effect of mellowed, colonial charm and simplicity dictated by tradition. Dormers on so-called Cape Cod cottages, for instance, break with tradition, yet illustrate the modern demand for more light and air. In multitudinous other ways, New Englanders reveal the tendency to reach out for the modern without losing their hold on the past.

Dr. Gropius seeks to step with both feet into the future and, with modern materials and plans, to establish a formula for home construction that will lend itself to the period classification "modern."

Strike Plus Politics

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announces that his organization is prepared to press its demand for the prevailing wage in WPA by political reprisals upon members of Congress at the next election. With this statement the strike lately called among skilled building craftsmen on relief work projects becomes plainly an effort not alone at collective bargaining but an endeavor by a large pressure group to force the policy of the Government on a subject which is already a matter of generosity on its part.

In fact, there can scarcely be any collective bargaining in the usual sense as applied to relief employment. Even leaving aside the extremely serious question whether there can be any right to strike against the Government, it should be clear that relief work is not on the footing of ordinary employment. The Government does not sell for a profit the products of the relief workers. It is not in business to make money out of their labor. Consequently there can be no economic pressure but only political from a strike of these workers, since unlike a commercial employer the Government saves money instead of losing it by every day's work that is refused over the issue of the prevailing wage rule.

The effectiveness of work relief has been handicapped from the first by the intrusion of this enforced practice of paying the union scale of wages—which would be quite appropriate in public employment if workers were selected on a basis of fitness and craftsmanship such as good unions take pride to maintain but which becomes quite another matter when the object is to spread relief assistance as far as possible among the families of workers who are chosen not for efficiency or competence but primarily on a basis of need. If this difference is kept clearly in view it would seem reasonable to expect that the answer of Congress to the bills now being introduced for return to the prevailing wage rule will be emphatic rejection.

It would be a wholesome result if the upshot of the WPA strike should be a thorough re-examination of the relief system in the United States with a view to substituting for the present hybrid establishment a program of public works and of basic public assistance in which employment would be employment, and relief would be relief.

When Policemen Shoot

The old controversy concerning the right of policemen to use their revolvers was renewed in St. Louis recently when a fifteen-year-old boy was seriously wounded while fleeing from a police officer who caught him opening the glove compartment of a parked automobile. The act of this officer would seem to controvert the regulation of the St. Louis police—a regulation which has its counterpart in nearly every police department in the country—that "a policeman should never draw or attempt to use his pistol except in defense of his own or another's life, or in active pursuit of escaping criminals charged with great crime."

Granted that the policeman's occupation is a hazardous one and that many an officer has been sacrificed because he was reluctant to shoot first, there still seems little justification for the use of firearms under the circumstances of cases such as this. Incidents of this sort are fortunately infrequent in American police annals and there seems little basis for requiring, as sometimes has been suggested, that the American policeman go unarmed as does the London "bobby." But it should be made unmistakably clear to every officer that his revolver should never be used except in extreme cases when no other means are sufficient to achieve his legal purpose. It might be well if all police departments included in their regulations the final admonition given to Boston policemen—"When in doubt do not fire."

Compulsory Voting?

The right to vote has generally been regarded as a privilege, hard-won for the rank and file of citizens in most democratic countries.

But there is another aspect of the question—the duty to vote. There are many citizens who value the privilege so little that they do not exercise it. In some recent by-elections in England only about a third of the persons on the register went to the polling booths.

Sir Frank Sanderson is a Conservative Member of Parliament who would put an end to such dilatoriness. He proposes to introduce a bill into the House of Commons which would make voting compulsory, those who neglect the ballot being liable to a fine. The fact that Conservatives have recently been more backward than Socialists in recording their votes is neither here nor there—Sir Frank stands on the fundamental duty of every citizen, whatever his politics.

Many Liberals and Socialists would support his view. It may be objected that those who are too indifferent to vote do not deserve to have an influence in elections. But by the same argument those who merely get to the polls because hustled there by the election agents are no more worthy. The theory of democratic representation is that it expresses the will of a majority of the community, weight being given through the vote to every opinion. The balance may be thrown out if large numbers of electors absent themselves. Every democrat will agree that the good citizen is shirking a duty if he neglects to vote.

But it is far better to rouse citizens to a sense of their obligations—to teach them what the issues are, and why they ought to vote—than to drive them to the polls under threats. In political crises when popular feeling is aroused, the total poll always mounts to a high figure. When little appears to be at stake, it falls.

But since whatever the issue the difference lies between the better and the worse, the patriotic citizen cannot let his case go by default. If government in democratic countries is not better than it is, that is not only the fault of the leaders—it is the fault of the whole community, which, if it is keen enough and thinks hard enough, can get any kind of government it wants.

The Bookshelf

The Albanian Struggle

The fact that three sisters of the now throneless King Zog of Albania came to America last year and had important business here with the Albanian community in Boston and elsewhere revealed to many Americans for the first time that such a community from the Balkans existed in their midst. It is this community—about 40,000 strong—which forms the main theme of THE ALBANIAN STRUGGLE IN THE OLD WORLD AND NEW, one of about twoscore books on America's immigrant groups being prepared by the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA.

⁂

The Albanian community—scattered largely around Boston and the textile and shoe-making cities in its neighborhood—is strongly permeated with the engrossing issues of its mountainous homeland. Working often in slums and disillusionment, handing their small savings to the older members, who were their bankers and general advisers, these fugitives from the oppression of the local beys scraped together dollars enough to seem lordly contributions to the nationalist movements at home.

By 1912 the Albanians in America, who until then had scarcely been listed as such in census returns—appearing for the most part as subjects of the Turkish empire—formed the Pan-Albanian Federation of America, known as Vatra. Vatra, led by the still influential Bishop Fan Noli and others, watched the fate of the homeland, helped raise the banner of independence through the Balkan war of 1912 and the ensuing World War, supported the six-months Monarchy of the Prince of Wied.

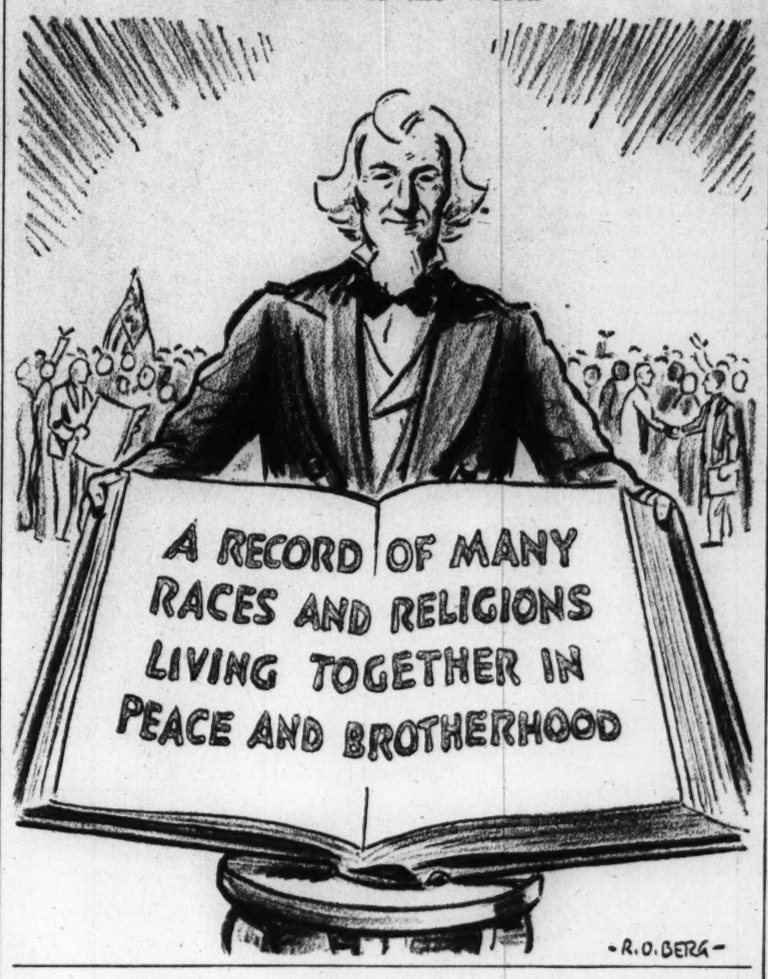
⁂

In the confusion after the war, Fan Noli was sent to lead in Albania itself and in 1924 he formed his own government until driven out by Ahmed Zog. The monarchy of the "mountain sultan" Zog was followed by a split in Vatra, the Boston Vatra being firmly opposed to Zog, while a new Vatra with an independent policy was started in Detroit. It was to reconcile the two Vatras that the three sisters of Zog held regal state at Boston's Ritz-Carlton Hotel—a mission that failed, for the two Vatras continued, at least until the sudden invasion by Italy in April, which dashed both Vatras' hopes for Albanian independence and set American Albanians seething with plans for renewal of the struggle.

If the American minority that this little volume describes is small and inconspicuous, it is none the less full of interest. Its customs, though changed by the new environment, retain much that comes from the homeland; the romance of the fifteenth-century hero Scanderbeg, to whom a chapter is devoted, still dwells in the thrifty homes of New England's Albania. The writers of the book know how to extract full value from this interest. Their work is creditably done.

H. J. S.

His Gift to the World



North . . South . . East . . West

The Expanding West

By Frank L. Perrin

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Again the reassurance is impressed, reaffirming a conviction more than once expressed in this column, that in the abundance which is provided there should be realized and enjoyed everything that the heart desires. Through verdant valleys and across miles and miles of level country the train today revealed a view which brings a realization of possession, happiness in the thought of sharing, joy in being able to have some part in emphasizing, that the careless and unthinking may place upon that which is their own, and mine, its proper value. We all need to be reminded that the loss of it, the unwise squandering of it, the surrendering of it, is unthinkable.

And yet the privileges, the comforts, the economic, cultural and religious security which is our rightful heritage and the great gift to all alike, can be irretrievably lost. Lands as happy as our own have been invaded and despoiled, not from without, but from within, and this so recently that none need be reminded of the fact. These changes have been wrought by processes so simple and by designs so clear that those who have suffered and are suffering most slept, meantime, in the fatal assurance that someone could do for them, better than themselves, the things which they were led to believe should be done. They have awakened to the realization that paternalistic government is paternalistic in name only.

⁂

If there remains one perplexing and persistent danger in this Hoosier State today, it is danger that there has been transplanted into the web and woof of the consciousness of a majority of the people the belief that they lack the initiative, the power, the ability and the courage to shake off a supine yielding to mass dependency. Boys and girls have graduated from their 'teens into young manhood and young womanhood under the aegis of an imposed and meekly accepted Federal and state system of paternalistic government. They have been taught or led to believe that those opportunities which have come to them have been routed or directed by influences and powers beyond and outside of themselves.

In Indianapolis, the capital city, in which once lived Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Riley Marshall, Daniel W. Voorhees, Charles W. Fairbanks, James Whitcomb Riley, and dozens of others who might be named, I stood at the intersection of what a friend referred to as the "crossroads of the world." There the red and green lights of our modern traffic system halt and speed onward travelers from Gulf to Lakes and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Along this route, on a crude pathway, the gold seekers of an earlier day traveled toward the Golden Gate. On the intersecting highway the boys of '61 marched to the South. Some retraced the way in 1865. Today this corner and the streets in its vicinity were thronged with people. Most of them, I was told, are of American parentage. All appeared happy and measurably prosperous. It is inconceivable that they will ever be willing to part with their greatest and richest possessions at any price.

⁂

In the spacious but somewhat antiquated State House, while awaiting an appointment generously arranged by Governor Townsend, I was momentarily entertained and was myself interviewed by a personable young man, a few years out of college, an employee of the reigning Hoosier administration. In Texas, years ago, another young man, a native Texan who apparently had inherited sectional prejudices, would not believe me when I told him that I was a "Yankee." "You are too nice a man," he said. It may have been with somewhat this feeling toward the young retainer that I inquired if he were a convert to the so-called New Deal political philosophy. I was surprised when he said he was.

To this modern young college graduate his logic was convincing enough to persuade him of its soundness. He had found no pleasant or gainful employment until a political job was offered. A job was welcome. The paternalistic tent shelters him from the sun, and rain, and winter's snows. Meanwhile the budget in Indiana, once comfortably balanced, seems to be gradually moving toward the red.

Indiana has just welcomed back to his home the Hon. Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines. The post is one of the most highly paid in the Federal service. Its incumbent has been depended upon to make and keep the Hoosier State safe for the Democratic Party. And it may be that he will do just that. But he will not attempt it, evidently, by returning to Manila. He imagines his particular star of destiny hangs over the White House in Washington.

The Wide Horizon

When the Lion Whispers

By Adelaide Stedman

LONDON

Speculation as to what each important British pronouncement means is almost continuous in these days when every nation is trying correctly to evaluate the moods of its neighbors.

Perhaps because of the unique restraint which has become known as understatement, Great Britain seems the most difficult nation to understand through its Press and Parliamentary debates.

When national polls of public opinion have become so accurate it is interesting to realize how different the methods are which have to be applied to obtain results in countries differing widely in methods of expression.

In France not words but the absence of words is the most accurate barometer of trouble. A newspaper man who in advance accurately gauged the moment at which the French riots of two years ago would break out, explained his success by saying, "When the French stop talking, look out for trouble. When there was silence in the cafes I knew the moment had come."

Certainly during the tense period in Franco-Italian relations not long ago, when a certain section of the Italian Press indulged in insulting epithets and similar sections of the French Press returned the same type of verbal explosive, it was generally understood that such verbal violence didn't mean quite the amount of insult it conveyed. Words were discounted liberally. It was generally realized that both countries were just indulging in a thousand-year-old Latin game of "calling names"! Superheated temperaments were relieving themselves in a time-honored way, not as dangerous as it sounded, and no one in authority mistook this fact.

⁂

Similarly when certain less responsible sections of the American press indulge in scare headlines about crises abroad it is more or less realized that this is just one American newspaper method of giving readers a vicarious thrill. It is deplored, but understood.

A world accustomed to American movies, which it has heard continuously described as "astounding," "marvelous," "extraordinary"—this world understands American exaggeration.

Recently an American and an English woman were standing together watching the Queen go by.

The American said, "Isn't she too lovely!"

"Yes, she's quite nice," said the Englishwoman.

Both meant exactly the same thing.

But while informed foreigners understand this British habit of understatement it is so apart from the speech habits of most nations that it is a constant source of international confusion.

When in the House of Commons a member admits that a speech was, "Not too bad"; translated, this praise indicates that the effort was a smashing success. In the same way when a British editorial says that a minister is "inadequate," it is certain that he is an absolute failure in the opinion of the writer. So, when England views a situation with "a certain concern" the interpretation should be "the gravest anxiety."

⁂

Extreme verbal self-restraint is not a quality of only the British statesman and journalist, it goes right on down through the mass of the people.

A few weeks ago an English housewife was compelled to try on a gas-mask just after she had a fresh permanent wave. She almost refused, but this is all she said, "I do wish Hitler would marry and settle down." She did not intend to be humorous, or take the situation lightly. She was very angry. She simply had not the habit of violent speech.

Today, again and again, one word is being repeated throughout the English countryside: "We've stood enough nonsense from the Dictators."

Nonsense! Nonsense! Nonsense! Like the woman's comment it sounds almost absurdly mild. But it isn't. Ask any Englishman and he will tell you that it's just British understatement for extreme determination and irritation, as clerks and chauffeurs, waiters and laboring men, aristocrats and young chaps from the city pick up their kits and go off to drill.

In his own characteristic way John Bull too is "calling names." And it may be a matter of real importance to world peace to have this more widely realized.

Open House on Chestnut Street

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial on Chestnut Street's open house day in Salem, Mass., was all right as far as it went. But its discourse upon the culture of this grand old street rather gracefully ignored the vital purpose of lifting the latches of these old homes to the public for the second time in Salem's history. That purpose was to launch an all-Salem campaign against the inroads of commercialism which have laid waste many of the old houses of New England and are now threatening even Salem's heretofore inviolable "Chestnut Street."

While I realize that the editorial itself should help to awaken greater interest in Chestnut Street and consequently help to save the old homes for all time, there is no harm in emphasizing that the dignity and old-fashioned charm of the McIntire period need not be lost to Salem and to a New England concentrating upon the development of its cultural and recreational background as an inducement to tourists, if public awareness of the economic value of these ancient relics is cultivated. Probably the reason that Salem has managed to keep Chestnut Street virtually intact as a monument to the architectural genius of McIntire is the fact that the old homes have remained in the possession of the immediate descendants of the original buyers.

That may not always be the case. Protective agencies should be organized to see that the old homes do not fall into the hands of commercial enterprise. These organizations should be composed as largely as possible of the actual owners of the homes, since then they can be induced to do everything possible to preserve the relics. Zoning laws should be strengthened, not only in Salem but in all cities possessing a wealth of old structures. That is part of what the Chestnut Street Associates are trying to do. And their example in bringing public attention to bear upon their campaign by holding "open house" is one that other communities may find profitable to the interests of preservation.

C. W.

Boston

Letters From Edward Bellamy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has letters from Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," or who knows where any may be found, or who has any significant recollections or information concerning Bellamy or concerning the direct influence of his work. I am bringing to completion a biography of Edward Bellamy which was begun several years ago.

ARTHUR E. MORGAN

Yellow Springs, Ohio

Swords and Submarines

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am heartily in sympathy with the sentiment expressed by C. H. E. in the letter columns of the Monitor, regarding the abolition of the submarine. It was never designed for anything but the destruction of human life and since its advent as an addition to the navies of the world, it has contributed nothing short of useless hazard and disaster. The reason for this may not be far to seek if we will turn to the Scriptures and find this prophecy in Revelation 13:10—"He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword."

Are we not justified in placing the submarine in the same category with the sword?

What a step towards the peace of the world if there could be a sufficient moral awakening in the minds of all thinking people, to call loudy for the outlawing of this self-condemned instrument of destruction!

Brookline, Mass. W. E. Y.